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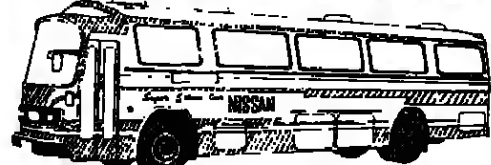
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TWELVE PAGES — ONE RIYAL

### Many rebels killed

## Soviets raid cantonment, close to Pakistan border

ISLAMABAD, Jan. 12 (AP) — The Soviets are continuing to bomb the Birkok cantonment in northeastern Afghanistan and close to the Pakistan border, and have broken the siege by Islamic rebels there, the *Daily Jang* of Rawalpindi reported Saturday.

Quoting reports received from across the Afghanistan border, the newspaper said a large number of rebels have been killed as a result of the Soviet bombing, but their exact number is not known. The report could not immediately be confirmed from independent sources.

It said 1,000 fully-equipped Soviet paratroopers, reported to be well trained in mountain warfare, have landed at Birkok to reinforce Soviet troops surrounding the cantonment. The Soviets are digging trenches in the area, and building fox holes, it said.

The newspaper also said that the Soviets are planning a major military operation against the rebels who control Nooristan province. It said the Soviets have bombed the Nooristan area several times in the past few days, killing 140 residents, and injuring many others.

Meanwhile, a representative of the Islamic rebels in Pakistan said in a statement that "all the Islamic Mujahideen and their supporters are determined to enforce the Islamic rule in Afghanistan."

"They are determined to fight the Soviets, throw them out of Afghanistan and install a government which follows Islam."

The statement said "The Soviet Union which is a superpower, cannot subjugate the Islamic people of Afghanistan, even if it (Soviets) commits its entire military might in Afghanistan." The statement claimed that the Islamic Mujahideen have won several victories against the Soviets and control the provinces of Badakhshan, Takhar and Nooristan, the three northern provinces of Afghanistan.

Muslim rebels reportedly battled Soviet troops in eastern Afghanistan as Soviet and Afghan soldiers stamped out an attempt by more than 80 Afghan civilians to free relatives held as political prisoners at a jail near Kabul.

Heavy fighting was continuing around the eastern Afghan city of Jalalabad, 80 kilometers from the border with Pakistan, according to reports reaching the Pakistani city of Karachi on Friday. A leader of the anti-Communist rebels told Pakistani Press International that 50 Soviet soldiers died in the fighting there Thursday, and a Soviet bomber was downed by the guerrillas.

According to some intelligence sources in Washington, the Russians are leaving the brunt of the current fighting to Afghan army troops. But it took both Afghan and Soviet troops to put down the rebellion Friday at the prison 24 kilometers east of Kabul.

More than 800 Afghans, screaming "Russians get out," stormed the prison and tore

down the doors to two cellblocks and freed about a dozen inmates. The trouble erupted when Karmal's regime failed to make good on its pledge of a Friday release for all political prisoners jailed by previous regimes.

In Washington, a senior Carter administration official said the Soviets have mounted an "extremely brutal" military campaign in Afghanistan designed to "exterminate those who opposed them."

The official, who declined to be identified, said about 300 Afghan political, religious and military leaders have been executed in the "organized and methodical" Soviet campaign. He estimated Soviet casualties at 900-1,200 killed or wounded and said there were "very heavy" Afghan civilian losses.

Beginning with a Christmas Day airlift, the Soviets have sent an estimated 100,000 troops into Afghanistan to help put down a holy war mounted by Muslim rebels against the three successive Marxist governments that first took power in April 1978. The Kremlin claims it was responding to an appeal for aid by president Babrak Karmal, installed in a Soviet-backed coup Dec. 27.

U.S. intelligence sources believe that Soviet troops may cross into northwestern Pakistan within a month to strike against Afghan insurgents who are using the area as a sanctuary against Soviet attacks, ABC reported Friday.

The television network said U.S. intelligence sources believe the Soviets would probably cross the Derand line — the international boundary between Afghanistan and Pakistan — "to strike against Afghan insurgents" and not to attack Pakistan itself.

Last week, President Jimmy Carter said that if Pakistan were to be threatened by the Soviet Union, the United States would consider military action in order to protect Afghanistan's southern neighbor.

U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance was scheduled to meet on Saturday with Pakistan Foreign Affairs Advisor Ali Shagha.

On Friday, Vance said U.S. measures taken in retaliation for the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan "are not a passing thing." He said the Soviets must be made to understand "aggression will not be rewarded."

### Egypt arrests 3,000 fugitives

CAIRO, Jan. 12 (AP) — Police have seized 486 unlicensed weapons, including Soviet-made rifles, and have arrested 3,359 fugitives in two towns not far from the Egyptian capital, the *Authoritative October* magazine said in its Sunday edition.

The catches were made in the Nile-Delta town of Tatana, 93 kilometers north of Cairo, and in Fayoum 13 kilometers south west of the capital. The report did not elaborate.

### Tells politicians 'hands off'

## Bring Olympics home, Athens says

ATHENS, Jan. 12 (Agencies) Denouncing attempts to involve politics in sports, the Greek Olympic Committee said Saturday it would again propose that the Olympic Games be held in this country all the time.

Earlier this week, Greek Premier Konstantinos Karamanlis repeated his 1976 proposal that the Olympic Games be returned to the country of their origin "in order to preclude political and commercial influences harming the Olympic ideal."

The statement addressed the possibility that several Western nations might boycott the Moscow Olympics this year in retaliation against the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

The committee added that the Greek proposal for the permanent return of the games to their ancient birthplace "could prove to be a solution to the problems and dangers which in general threaten the Olympic games."

But in Canada, Prime Minister Joe Clark said his country is prepared to consider having this year's Olympic Games transferred from Moscow to Montreal, which staged the 1976 games.

Announcing a package of measures aimed at pressing the Soviet Union to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan he said their presence there was a serious threat to world peace.

He said Canada would hold grain exports to the Soviet Union at their present level. "It will not be business as usual with Canada," he told a press conference.

Clark said the government had also

decided not to allow the Soviet airline Aeroflot to operate an extra flight to Canada, as it had requested, and to restrict it to its present two daily flights to Montreal.

U.S. Senator Charles Percy, an influential Republican, said Friday the United States should boycott the Moscow Olympics to protest the Soviet moves.

"We must send the Soviets a message that there will be no business or sports as usual while they are actively engaged in foreign aggression that threatens world peace," he said in a radio interview.

Percy, the senior Republican on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said that the United States should only compete in the summer Olympics if they were moved out of the Soviet Union.

### Italy denies arms links with Palestinians

ROME, Jan. 12 (AP) — The Italian government on Saturday strongly denied that it had any agreements with Palestinian groups concerning delivery or transportation of arms.

Italian premier Francesco Cossiga's office said the government has made no "agreements and interventions...regarding the storing, transport, import or export in any form...of arms of any kind in Italian territory, from or on behalf of Palestinian organizations."

The statement was prompted by a letter from a pro-Moscow Palestinian group submitted Thursday in the trial of two Italian leftists and a Jordanian accused of smuggling two Soviet-made Eureka missiles into Italy.

The letter, dated Jan. 2 from Beirut and carrying the heading of the "International Relations Committee" of Dr. George Habash's People's Front for the Liberation of Palestine (FPLP), said the launchers were out of order and not meant to be used in Italy.

An extremist group to whom the three defendants belong, said in a recent statement that the Italian government "knew about the weapons all the time."

## Council adjourns vote on sanctions

UNITED NATIONS, Jan. 12 (Agencies)

—The U.N. Security Council postponed at least until Saturday evening a vote on a U.S. request for economic sanctions against Iran.

In a short, five-minute meeting of the council, U.S. Ambassador Donald F. McHenry agreed Friday to the postponement "despite our serious doubts" that any serious result will come from the delay.

A meeting of the council to take up the sanctions question again was scheduled for 6 p.m. EST (2300 GMT) Saturday.

French Ambassador Jacques Leprette, president of the council for January, announced at the opening of the meeting that a proposal to put off the vote was made during private consultation because of "new facts that council members might want to consider."

Diplomatic sources had earlier reported that a message from Iran had been received by U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim from Iranian Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh through the Iranian mission to the United Nations.

Discussion of this new information had delayed the public meeting by about five hours.

The message, which the Iranians transmitted orally and which they reportedly do not want put in writing, was termed "one step forward" by Western sources.

It asked the United Nations to recognize the legitimacy of Iran's demands for the extradition of the deposed Shah and his money, sources said.

Revolutionary leaders have consistently held that the ousted Iranian monarch "looted" Iran during his rule and upon his departure.

The sources said it was unclear exactly what Iran was offering in return, but they ruled out the possibility that the hostages' freedom would come in direct exchange.

McHenry told reporters later he had received "no communication in terms of a piece of paper" and that he did not expect one.

He said that on the basis of "oral comments" he received during the afternoon, "we decided to pursue them."

"We do not want to follow the course of a herd of buffalo and simply proceed in one direction without considering events which ought to be given consideration," he said.

"But I have to be candid with you, I don't expect very much, if anything, to come out of them. But the responsible thing to do is consider them. And that, we are doing."

Asked about the contents of the message, he said no "useful purpose" would be served by revealing something "so vague that I do not understand it myself."

Stressing that he did not want to "raise expectations," he said, "I think it is very clear the council is committed to vote tomorrow evening unless there is this unexpected information which will lead us to change... I do not expect anything that would cause us not to vote tomorrow."

The message reportedly encouraged non-aligned countries to urge postponement of a vote on the U.S. sanctions proposal.

One diplomatic informant said they sought postponement at least until after Iran's Jan. 25 presidential elections.

The council had been expected to vote Friday at a public meeting following the closed session.

Although a Soviet veto was regarded as certain, the United States had sought quick action and hoped for a strong enough showing to gain a symbolic victory on its sanctions request. For this, the United States is dependent on at least some non-aligned votes.

Iran also has sent a warrant to Panama for the arrest of the deposed Shah on charges of mass murder and embezzlement of state funds, foreign ministry officials said Saturday.

They said Foreign Minister Ghotbzadeh wrote to Panamanian President Aristides Royo Friday asking for the exiled monarch's immediate arrest.

Ghotbzadeh said in the letter accompanying the warrant issued by an Iranian police inspector that Iran would make a formal request for extradition within 60 days of the Shah's arrest.

The deposed monarch, overthrown in Iran's Islamic revolution last year, has been living on Panama's Contadora Island since he left the United States after cancer treatment last month.

"With great respect, together with this letter we send a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Muhammad Reza Pahlavi which has been issued by Police Inspector Rezai. We are sending this to you officially," Ghotbzadeh said in the document.

"We emphasize that formal request for extradition will be sent to you within 60 days of the date of arrest," the letter said.

"We request that by virtue of article six, section 44 of the Panamanian Legal Code, dated Nov. 22, 1930, your excellency will oblige us by immediately issuing the order to arrest Mr. Muhammad Reza Pahlavi," it added.

The student militants occupying the mission have said they will only free the captives once the Shah is returned to Iran.



WELCOMES HUSSEIN: King Khaled welcomes King Hussein of Jordan upon arrival in Riyadh Saturday. The two leaders later held talks on bilateral relations, the Middle East and international issues.

### Abdul Ghani, Carrington in Riyadh

## King meets Hussein

By a Staff Writer

RIYADH, Jan. 12 — The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan was the major concern of three official visitors in Riyadh Saturday.

King Hussein of Jordan, North Yemen Prime Minister Abdul Aziz Abdul Ghani, and Lord Carrington, the British foreign secretary, converged on the Saudi capital for talks with King Khaled, Crown Prince Fahd and other Saudi Arabian leaders.

All four countries have strongly condemned the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan which led to the overthrow and death of President Hafizullah Amin.

Lord Carrington is on a five-nation tour to discuss the implications and consequences of the Soviet intervention. He has already held talks in Ankara, Turkey, and Oman. He is due in Pakistan Jan. 14.

The 42 member states of the Organization of Islamic Conference has called for a meeting to be held in Pakistan Jan. 26 to discuss the Soviet invasion and take steps to counter it.

Saudi Arabia and Jordan will be among those attending the conference.

King Hussein will be leaving Sunday for Kuwait after which he will visit Qatar and Oman for talks with their leaders presumably on the same subject and others of mutual interest.

He is accompanied by Prime Minister Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, the Head of the Royal Court Ahmad Al Lozi, Minister of the Royal Court Amer Khamash, and his Military Advisor Muhammad Idris.

Formal talks between King Khaled and King Hussein were held in the evening. They covered bilateral relations and recent Arab and international developments," according to SPA.

The talks were attended by Crown Prince Fahd, Deputy Premier Prince Abdullah, Defense Minister Prince Sultan, Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal, Special Advisor Dr. Rashad Pharaon, and the Saudi Arabian Ambassador in Amman Sheikh Ibrahim Al Sultan.

On his arrival at the airport King Hussein was received by King Khaled, Prince Fahd, Prince Abdullah, Prince Sultan and many other dignitaries.

Abdul Ghani said his visit comes within the framework of ongoing consultations "which reflect the complete understanding that prevails and the excellent standard of relations between the two countries."

He is carrying a written message from President Ali Abdullah Saleh to King Khaled



Abdul Aziz Abdul Ghani



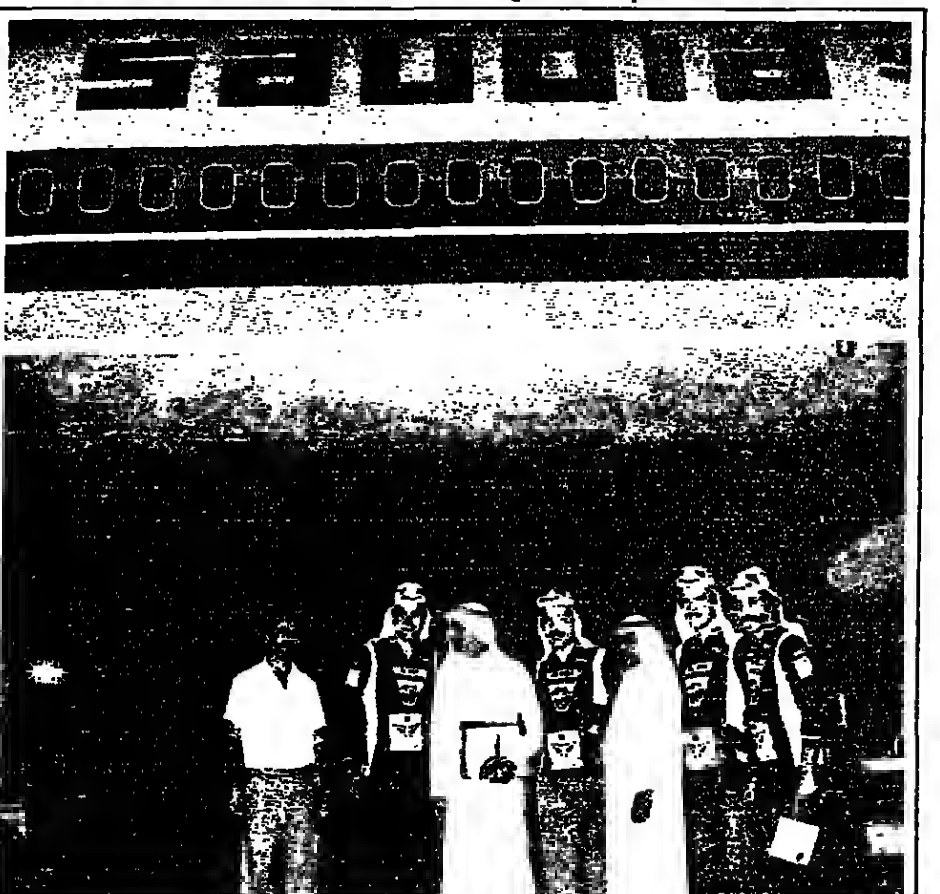
Lord Carrington

dealing with matters of mutual interest and "expressing our complete satisfaction with the wise policy and attitudes taken by the government of Saudi Arabia." He was received at the airport by Prince Abdullah, Prince Sultan, Prince Salman, governor of Riyadh and others.

In an airport statement he said Yemen was grateful, for the generous aid given by Saudi Arabia which is helping the country's development.

The newspaper *Al Thawra*, published in Sanaa, said that the relations between the two countries are based on solid principles and common goals.

Meanwhile it was reported in Islamabad that an emergency session of the foreign ministers of the Islamic countries will be held there to discuss Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and to chart a common strategy to get the troops withdrawn.



CYCLISTS: A team of four Swiss cyclists at Jeddah Airport upon arrival from Geneva. They are cycling their way to Riyadh as part of the two countries interest to boost relations. The team was received in Jeddah by Saudi representatives from left: Yousef Al Malesh, Fawzi Khumies, and Hisham Mahjoub. The cyclists are from left: Lachat Marcel, Favre Didier, Douteleport Eric and Critin Gerard. (See story page 2)

## Pakistan has support of friends--Zia

ISLAMABAD, Jan. 12 (Agencies) — President Gen. Muhammad Zia ul Haq said Saturday Pakistan is not alone in the situation created by the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and has the support of "reliable friends."

Addressing citizens at Saudi Sharif in northern Pakistan, 96 kilometers miles west of the Afghan border, Zia said: "The Pakistani nation need not be perturbed in the face of the present situation."

"Pakistan is not alone in this situation and it has the support of reliable friends." He did not name the countries which may support Pakistan in the event of further Soviet aggression in the region.

Zia said "Afghanistan's position as a buffer state has been demolished by recent Soviet intervention in that country."

He said: "A super power has taken over Afghanistan in broad daylight and the Soviet borders have now reached Torkham and Chaman." The two towns are Pakistani border points along the Afghan border. Torkham is located on the mouth of the Khyber Pass in the northwest frontier province and Chaman in the southwestern Baluchistan province of Pakistan. Khyber Pass has often been used by armies invading the India-Pakistan subcontinent over the past centuries.

Zia said in the next few days, he will have a meeting of representatives from various sectors in Pakistan to "formulate a national response to the present situation."

Meanwhile, Canada hit the Soviet Union with a package of trade restrictions Friday and promised a campaign to move the 1980 Summer Olympics from Moscow to protest the invasion of Afghanistan.

But the trade actions, announced by Prime Minister Clark, were designed carefully to protect the Canadian taxpayer. They are also unlikely to do much damage to the Soviet Union.

The steps include limiting Canadian wheat sales to the Soviet Union to the "traditional level" of about three million tons a year. The government is also ending a line of credit to Moscow and exploring other economic actions.

Canada will talk with other former Olympic host countries about shifting the summer games from Moscow, possibly to Montreal, the Prime Minister said.

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## In Jeddah

## Gulf pollution accord to be signed

By Masir M. Ali

JEDDAH, Jan. 12 — The efforts of Saudi Arabia at controlling the pollution of the seas are bearing fruit in a conference at the Sheraton Hotel here. The conference, opened Saturday by Deputy Governor of Mecca Prince Saud bin Abdul Mohsen, will conclude an agreement on a regional marine meteorological program, first proposed by Saudi Arabia in 1977.

The conference will end in ten days, after delegates from eight Gulf states have signed an agreement on improving and planning all aspects of marine meteorological services. An environmental information center for the Gulf will also be built under the agreement. The signatory states will be helped to establish and improve their own meteorological services, and research and training will be encouraged.

With Syria as observer, the states attending are Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates.

Attending the conference as observers are representatives of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the International Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO), the United Nations Environment Protection Program (UNEP), and the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC).

Prince Saud's opening the meeting was followed by a speech by Sheikh Romaidh Mansour Al-Romaidh, director general of meteorology, in which he emphasized the importance of advanced meteorological services to fight sea pollution.

After Saudi Arabia's proposal of a regional marine meteorological program, the first preparatory meeting was held here in 1977,

during which the participants agreed on the necessity of establishing an integral regional marine meteorological program.

The second preparatory conference was held in Tehran in 1978. It was agreed then that another meeting be held to discuss the technical aspects of the agreement. That conference was held in Geneva in June 1979.

S. Mizuno, the head of the ocean affairs division of WMO, thanked the General Directorate of Meteorology for its 'untiring efforts' to promote the program.

"It is gratifying that the preparatory work

## Press to be briefed about Mecca attack

RIYADH, Jan. 12 (SPA) — Interior Minister Prince Naif will hold a press conference at 6 p.m. Sunday at the ministry's conference hall to discuss the events at the Holy Haram. The conference will be attended by local, Arab and international correspondents.

The Council of Ministers has meanwhile received many cables of support to King Khaled from tribal chiefs and people throughout the Kingdom after the recent execution of gang that seized the Holy Haram.

The cables said that the beheading was the request of every Saudi Arabian and every Muslim. Just rulings against the assassins followed the Sharia. They denoted the real spirit of tolerance of Islam and satisfied the soul and conscience of Muslims throughout the world after their wrath and anger at the invasion of the Holy Haram.

The cables described the verdicts as the glorification of right and a deterrent to anyone who dared play havoc with the security of the country and desecrate its shrines, or indulges in any blasphemy.

## Nasr held to draw

## Ittihad takes over first place in League

By David Smith

JEDDAH, Jan. 12 — Jeddah's Ittihad moved into first place in the Saudi Arabian Premier League Friday as close rival Nasr was held to a draw by Nahda in Dammam. Ittihad's 3-1 victory over Mecca's Wehda in Jeddah put Dettmar Cramer's side on the 13 point mark, one ahead of Nasr.

Last year's champion Hilal stayed in third place on 11 points with King's Cup holder Ahli a point behind Hilal in fourth place after a 3-2 win over Kadasia in Dammam Thursday.

After three successive draws Ittihad got back on the winning trail against a goal-shy Wehda side. The Mecca team has netted only five times in eight outings this season, and was no match for a sharp Ittihad side. West German midfielder Erich Beer opened the scoring for the Jeddah team after 25 minutes and Ittihad went into the half-time interval with a one goal lead.

Wehda equalized eight minutes into the second half with a goal by Abdullah Hamza, but Ittihad made sure of the match with a 63rd minute free-kick by international defender Issa Hawaja and a third goal by top-scorer Najda ten minutes from the end.

After a surprise defeat at the hands of Ohod, Nasr was looking to get back into winning form against draw specialists Nahda. Nahda had drawn five of its seven matches this season and the no-scoring result against

Nasr took the tally to six. Nahda has conceded only five goals this year, and no side has managed to score more than once against the Dammam team. Nahda is also finding it difficult to put the ball in its opponents' net and a 0-0 draw was always a likely outcome of this match.

Nasr did not seem to upset by the Ohod result and the Nahda goalkeeper was the busiest man on the field. Yousif Khamis was behind many of the Nasr attacks with searching passes and penetrating runs from midfield. The left-footed Khamis is similar in style to players like Gerson of Brazil's 1970 World Cup side, and Bertie Auld of Celtic's 1967 European Cup side, having the ability to bend passes around defenders and into the path of his forwards.

His partnership with Brazilian Gizeleino in Nasr's midfield is the basis of its dominance this year, and creates many chances for Abdullah Abdurabbu, Majid Abdullah and Darwish up front.

Unfortunately for Nasr, the strikers could not finish off the build-up, and on the occasions when they managed to get the ball on target, they found the Nahda goalkeeper equal to the task.

Nahda played cohesive football in midfield, but never looked like getting past the powerful Nasr defense, and spent most of the game back in its own half facing the Nasr attack.

Nasr had the ball in the net after 35

towards the convening of the plenipotentiary conference were carried out in a most efficient way, with a commendable spirit of cooperation," Mizuno said.

"The interest and approval expressed by the recent eight World Meteorological Congress in the development of regional cooperation in marine meteorology in this region" was indicative of success.

Mizuno, a Japanese, spoke of his organization's interest, and said it will continue its support for the program.

The Saudi Arabian delegation to the conference is led by Romaidh and includes Dr. Abdullah Al-Qain, assistant general director of meteorology and vice-president of the delegation, Dr. Nizar Tawfiq, the director of the National Meteorological Center, and Abdul Karim Hinaidi, Othman Muhammad Nazerah, and Abdul Rahman Al-Sadeq.

Other members are a representative of the Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources, Hisham Bakr Amin, a Saudi Ports Authority representative, Muthana Issa Al-Qurtas, a Foreign Affairs Ministry representative, Abdullah Mahana and a representative of the Ministry of Communications, Marx Mole, as advisor to the delegation.

Saudi Arabia has concluded an agreement with the countries participating in this conference on issues closely related to the regional marine meteorological program. An agreement signed one and a half years ago called for the protection and development of marine environment and coastal areas. Saudi Arabia believes that the two programs will complement one another, Prince Saud said in his statement.

One of the results of the regional conference will be the regional center, to be built in Saudi Arabia, for weather and navigation information for ships and offshore operations including the oil works.

minutes when a right wing cross found Gizeleino in the penalty area and the Brazilian headed past a stranded keeper. Nasr's joy was short-lived, however, as the referee gave an offside decision against Darwish.

The Nahda goalkeeper had several fine saves in the first half, notably when he came off his line quickly to dive at the feet of Abdurabbu as he bore in on goal. This pattern continued in the second half.

A neat Yousif Khamis run down the left flank ended with his long swinging cross being punched over for a corner. Majid Abdullah had a left foot shot saved, then Abdurabbu saw his neatly contrived hook shot fly straight at the keeper.

Nasr's best chance came after 72 minutes when Abdurabbu managed to send a magnificent long cross from the corner flag to the far post where Majid rose above the defense only to send his header straight at the keeper.

Nasr must have realised by this time that this was not to be its day, and this was confirmed when the Nahda goalkeeper tipped a Gizeleino shot past the post then capped a fine performance by punching a Majid header over the bar with five minutes to go.

Hilal stayed in the lead by beating Shebab 2-0 in Riyadh. Goals by Rivelino and Najib Imam were sufficient to give Hilal both points after dropping points against Ittihad and Nahda in successive weeks.

Another side to get back into winning mood was Didi's Ahli. Having dropped three points in its last two games Ahli had to win this one to stay in contention at the top of the table.

Kadasia scored first through Farid Al-Maedi, but Amin Dabbo equalized for Ahli and Fareige put the Jeddah side ahead shortly after. Kadasia got back on level terms with a goal by Bakri Said, and the teams were locked together at 2-2 at half-time.

Ahli notched the winner on the hour when Amin Dabbo scored his second goal of the game to give the cup holder a 3-2 victory.

In the bottom of the table class Ittifaq defeated Ohod 2-0 with goals by Salim Hamdan and Salim Nimshan. This result leaves Ohod firmly anchored at the foot of the table two points behind Shebab. One point ahead of Shebab is a pack of three sides, Wehda, Ittifaq and Kadasia, who must be concerned about the prospect of relegation.

The season reaches the halfway stage after the next round of League matches which feature two local Derbies between the top four sides. Ahli take on League leader Ittihad in a match which will pack the Jeddah stadium and create intense interest in the city. The last time the two sides met was in the Cup final when Ahli ran out convincing winners by 4-0. Ittihad has matured considerably this season, and will be all out Friday to retain its undefeated record and gain revenge for this defeat.

In Riyadh Thursday, second placed Nasr meet third placed Hilal in another match that is vital to the league hopes of both clubs.

A third local Derby takes place in Dammam when Kadasia meet Nahda in what should be a close match, while in Riyadh Shebab plays Ohod in a relegation battle. The final game sees Ittifaq take on Wehda in a game which both clubs will be desperate to lift themselves clear of the relegation zone.

Results:

Kadasia	2:3	Ahli
Hilal	2:0	Shebab
Ittihad	3:1	Wehda
Nasr	0:0	Nahda
Ohod	0:2	Ittifaq

Standings:

	Pld	W	L	D	F	A	Pts
Ittihad	8	5	0	3	13	6	13
Nasr	8	5	1	2	18	7	12
Hilal	8	4	1	3	12	8	11
Ahli	8	2	2	3	10	8	10
Nahda	8	1	1	6	7	5	8
Kadasia	8	2	4	2	9	10	6
Ittifaq	8	2	4	2	9	12	6
Wehda	8	1	3	4	5	12	6
Shebab	8	1	4	3	6	14	5
Ohod	8	1	6	1	7	14	3



CYCLISTS: The Swiss team on arrival in Jeddah. From left, they are Gerard Crittin, Didier Favre, Marcel Lachat and Eric Douteleport.

## En route to Dammam

## Swiss cyclists make Taif

By Joseph Elmaleh

JEDDAH, Jan. 12 — Four Swiss cyclists making their way across the peninsula by pedal arrived in Taif Saturday afternoon. They had ridden from Jeddah on their way to Riyadh and Dammam, a distance of 1,750 kilometers.

The team arrived in Jeddah Wednesday, and the men set out for Taif Friday morning. They hope to make 130 kilometers a day, riding for seven hours. They had intended to demonstrate hang-gliding along the way, but no permits were available.

One of the cyclists is a businessman who sells sports goods to the Kingdom, named Didier Favre. He has visited the Kingdom more than 15 times but saw "only the Sheraton in Jeddah and the Intercontinental in Riyadh."

In a meeting with Prince Abdullah Al-Faisal, and his son Prince Muhammad, Didier was convinced to try a different approach.

"In Switzerland, people know Saudi Arabia through oil and oil prices, but I intend to introduce the Kingdom through sports, which is an international language."

The team also includes Marcel Lachat 32, a professional bang glider who was a member of the Swiss team that won the world championship in 1979, Eric Douteleport 27, a mechanic, Gerard Crittin 27 a photographer and who will film the ride for Swiss television, and Farid Mansour, who lives in Saudi Arabia. All are sure it is possible to cross the Kingdom.

They are expected to arrive Riyadh on Jan. 20, where they will rest for two days before going on to Dammam. They are expected to arrive on Jan. 26 or 27. They will

fly back to Jeddah Jan. 28.

A van owned by Prince Abdullah Al-Faisal will accompany them on their ride, to carry their luggage, and equipment. They are sending news dispatches to 350 Swiss newspapers, radio and television about their trip.

Didier thanked Saudi for its help. "They gave us a first class tickets, helped us through the customs and hotels in Jeddah and we had a very comfortable flight. Saudi is well known already in Switzerland. A Swiss driver, Chy Regazzoni, is driving one of the two, Saudia-Williams racing cars."

He thanked Al-Ahli sports club of Jeddah and Pro-Cycle of Geneva for their patronage. He also gave special thanks to Prince Abdullah Al-Faisal and Prince Muhammad for their help and support.

## Highway robbers

## Murderers beheaded in Riyadh

RIYADH, Jan. 12 (SPA) — Mister Muhammad Al-Ahli Elias and Hadi ibn Hasel ibn Alewi Al-Arjani were beheaded here Friday for murdering Rashid ibn Hamdan Al-Rashidi in a highway robbery.

An Interior Ministry statement said that while Rashidi was driving from Kharij to Najran, Elias and Arjani stood on the road and asked him for a lift.

After getting into the car, the two killed Rashidi and dragged his body onto the highway, to create the impression that he had died in a traffic accident. The murderers then took his valuables and fled in the car. After a breakdown, they abandoned the car and escaped.

The security forces, however, arrested Arjani there and then but the other culprit Elias, managed to escape. Later he built an armed gang for highway robbery and stealing cars.

After intensive efforts, the statement added, the authorities captured Elias and accomplices and brought them before Sbaria Court, which issued a verdict execute Elias and Arjani for treacherous murdering Rashidi on the highway.

The court's judgement was ratified by Supreme Council of the Judiciary and approved by King Khaled, whose order beheaded the two by the sword was carried Friday, the statement said.

Those crimes may come to appear heroic to some adolescents, who may decide that crime is a short cut to the realization of their ambitions.

I know that a lot has been written about this subject and that some of those dealing in foreign workers have been punished. But, having seen the matter myself, believe that more firmness and more severe punishments are called for.

We are fighting to retain our traditions and lifestyles in the face of foreign influences, which we are compelled to live with because of work considerations. We have to watch out more carefully for those who are being sneaked into the country like contraband goods.

By Turki Abdullah Al-Sudairi  
Al Riyadh

## Saudi Comment

Although working for a press organization may not be very attractive, for everyone, I have noticed recently that an increasing number of foreign workers are applying for employment with us. They say they are unemployed, although they possess valid residence permits.

They say that certain organizations hired them, but discovered afterwards that they had no vacancies for all of them and agreed to release them to work elsewhere through a transferable permit.

I have noticed this happening myself over the last two weeks which means that

there is a group people whose job is to bring these people here and then to release them on their paying some money.

This is grave. Through these workers we are likely to have some subversive elements infiltrate into the country. It is equally serious because to have a large number of foreigners, without their families, can lead to trouble if they remained unemployed and needy for very long. They may resort to stealing or perhaps killing. This may explain some of the recent cases of car thefts and burglary.



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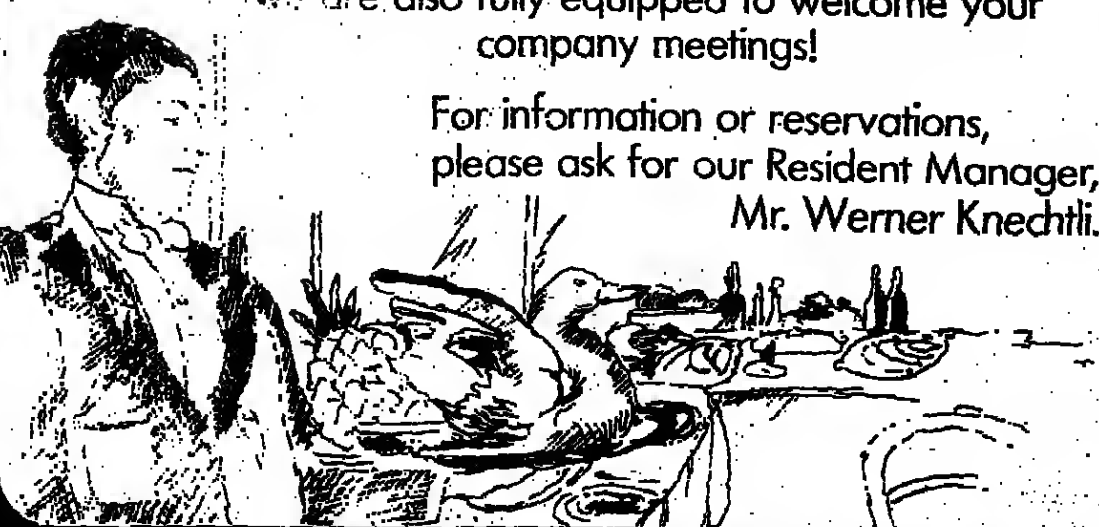
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## Ethiopian jets attack Sudan border villages

CAIRO, Jan. 12 (Agencies) — Marxist Ethiopian airplanes have raided villages along the borders with Sudan, twice in the past 20 days, and a Soviet military vessel carrying 900 Cuban soldiers has anchored in a Red Sea Ethiopian port, sources in Sudan claimed Friday.

The "related events are part of a major Soviet design to control the Horn of Africa, and the Red Sea," — the waterway that has become a vital lane for tankers transporting oil from Arab countries to the West, the sources said.

The incidents were reported by an Eritrean guerrilla front based in Sudan in a message to its headquarters bureau in Cairo. There was no official comment from the Sudanese or Ethiopian governments on the claim.

The report was released here by Eritrean Liberation Front-People's Liberation Forces Bureau. The front, one of the main groups leading an independence war against the Soviet-backed Ethiopian regime.

According to the report, the most recent Ethiopian raid was carried out Monday on two Sudanese villages 200 kilometers northeast of the Sudanese border town Kassala. The earlier raid was on Dec. 23 over two villages near Kassala, which is situated 350 kilometers east of the Sudanese capital, Khartoum. Five persons were reported killed and "several others injured" but there was no elaboration.

The release also said that a Soviet military vessel anchored in the port of Massawa on Dec. 25 carrying 900 Cuban troops. The port is within the 120,000 square kilometer province known as Eritrea and situated in northern Ethiopia. The area formerly an Italian colony, was annexed by Ethiopia 19 years ago.

If the report is correct, it would bring the number of Cuban troops said to be in Ethiopia to 2,600. The Eritreans have also said there are about 1,500 Soviet advisers in addition to large numbers of East Germans and Czechs in that African country.

In Eritrea alone, the ELF-PLF has said there are some 5,000 Cuban troops and 500 Soviet officers advising and reinforcing the Eritrean army.

In their report from Sudan Friday, the ELF-PLF which is in contact with its front command in Eritrea also said the Ethiopians have moved "a large contingent" of troops backed by 150 tanks from Asmara, the province's capital, to Keren 80 kilometers north and midway to the Sudanese-Ethiopian borders along the province.

The Eritreans have often warned of the "large-scale" Soviet naval activity along their province's 1,000 kilometer long coastline on the Red Sea.

In a recent interview with the Associated Press, Osman Saleh, the front's chairman said the Soviets were enlarging the ports of Massawa and Assab, and building a dockyard in the island of Dahlak across from the Massawa mainland.

"This shows the Soviet" strategic interest in the Red Sea area," Saleh said. "It has started since 1977 and by now the Ethiopians are armed to their teeth, they even have MiG-23 jets."

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) said in Khartoum Saturday that 5,000 Ethiopian troops were killed, wounded or captured in a five-day battle for an army base camp at Mahimet, northern Eritrea. He said that the EPLF guerrillas took the camp after the battle.

## 'Another Sami Ismail case'

### U.S. protests to Israel over arrest of Palestinian

Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 — The Carter administration has lodged a formal protest with the Israeli government over the arrest and continued detention without charge of a Palestinian-born American businessman seized in Jerusalem last month, informed sources said here.

The Palestinian-American, identified as Issa Hanna, 35, was arrested by Israeli authorities Dec. 23, one day after he had arrived to visit his family in the West Bank for the New Year holidays.

A State Department spokesman told Arab News Friday Hanna was being held for "a security investigation."

The spokesman said the U.S. embassy in Tel Aviv had been in touch with Israeli authorities over the arrest and had expressed its concern over Hanna's welfare.

Dr. James Zogby, national chairman of the Washington-based Palestine Human Rights Campaign (PHRC), told reporters here Friday that Israeli interrogators have told Hanna they plan to charge him with two offenses:

— membership in an illegal organization (Fateh); and

— association with members of illegal organizations.

Hanna says he is guilty of nothing," Zogby said.

Hanna, a naturalized American citizen, lives in Rome, Italy, where he works as marketing representative for the Lilly Pharmaceutical Company.

He handles the entire Mediterranean area and travels throughout the region," Zogby said.

Hanna arrived in Israel to visit his family in Ramallah, the PHRC chairman said. On arrival at Lydda airport Dec. 22, he was told to report to Israeli police before he entered the occupied territories.

"He did so the next morning," Zogby said, "and was arrested on the spot."

According to Zogby, Hanna has been visited four times by representatives of the U.S. embassy. Through U.S. embassy officials, he has protested the treatment he

has endured at the hands of his interrogators.

"He has been blindfolded, his hands tied behind his back for prolonged periods, forced to stand, made to spend prolonged periods without sleep, and he was regularly interrogated for the first week of his internment," Zogby said.

After a week of steady interrogation, Hanna then spent another seven or eight days without seeing any interrogators or prison officials, the PHRC chairman said.

U.S. embassy officials took this for a signal that the Palestinian-American might soon be released.

On Thursday (Jan. 10) — after 18 days of no charges or evidence against Hanna — the U.S. embassy filed a formal protest with the Israeli government, Zogby said.

The embassy was then advised by the Israelis that charges would be forthcoming. Israeli authorities have requested from the court — and received — a 30-day extension of Hanna's detention.

Thursday afternoon, Hanna was visited for the fourth time by U.S. embassy representatives.

At that time, he told them about the two charges that would be made against him, as relayed to him by his interrogators.

"We have, in other words, another Sami Ismail case in the making," Zogby said, in announcing plans for a PHRC national campaign to win Hanna's freedom.

Zogby compared Hanna's detention to the holding of U.S. hostages in Iran.

"We would expect the same sensitivity toward a Palestinian of American citizenship held hostage in Israel as toward other Americans held hostage in other countries," he said. "The State Department owes it to American citizens wherever they may be held to speak out on their behalf."

Meanwhile, informed sources said Hanna's brother, whose whereabouts were not immediately known, was trying to persuade Hanna to sign the Privacy Act Waiver so that the State Department can release further details on his background and arrest.

## Dayan opposes Elon Moreh outpost

TEL AVIV, Jan. 12 (R) — Former Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan has said that a new government approved site for a controversial Jewish settlement in the occupied West Bank was strategically unnecessary and possibly harmful to the Palestinian autonomy talks.

Dayan told a radio interviewer Friday he would introduce an urgent motion in the Knesset (parliament) on Monday opposing the plan to move the Elon Moreh settlement from its present site overlooking the Arab town of Nablus to another hilltop several kilometers away.

Dayan also opposed the original Elon Moreh site. An Israeli court declared it illegal and ordered it to be dismantled. The government has twice postponed the evacuation.

don deadline, now set for four weeks' time. He said the new site at Jabel el-Kehir, like the present one, has no strategic value, was isolated in a heavily populated Arab area and did not have an economic base.

Rejecting government claims that the site controlled roads leading into Nablus, Dayan said: "On the one hand we speak of autonomy (for the Palestinians), with Jews and Arabs living together and yet we say that Elon Moreh settlers will control the road to Nablus. Do you think the Arabs want Rabbi Levinger (the settlers' leader) controlling their traffic?"

Dayan said it was strategically much more effective to have Israeli soldiers stationed along the River Jordan to prevent tank movements across it.

## El Al to start Cairo flights Jan. 27

TEL AVIV, Jan. 12 (AP) — Israel's airline El Al will start twice-weekly Tel Aviv-Cairo flights on Jan. 27, a company spokesman has announced.

A delegation of officials from the Israeli foreign and transport ministries and El Al are to finalize the arrangements next week in Egypt, according to spokesman Moshe Eliat. "But we can fly even without a signed

accord," he added.

On Thursday, Prime Minister Menachem Begin secured an agreement from Egyptian President Anwar Sadat to go ahead with plans for air links between the two countries. The 1978 Camp David accords stipulated that air links would be established nine months after the signing of the peace treaty. That date is Jan. 26, 1980.

## Klibi excludes use of oil weapon

ROME, Jan. 12 (R) — The Secretary-General of the Arab League Cheddi Klibi of Tunisia, has said that the Arab world had no intention at present of using the oil weapon against the West if there is lack of progress toward a solution of the Palestinian problem.

Klibi told the Italian news agency ANSA Friday: "The Arab world has nothing to gain by such behavior. We do not foresee doing it. That sort of position is not for the moment included in our options."

"Western Europe can play an important role, on the international scene and in relation to the United States, in order to seek a

solution to the Middle East problem," he said.

Klibi is on a tour of EEC capitals aimed at restoring Arab-European relations which were strained after the 1978 Israeli-Egyptian Camp David accords.

Klibi Thursday met Italian Premier Francesco Cossiga, currently president of the European Community Council. He also met Pope John Paul II.

Klibi said that the Arab League wanted above all at the moment to be able to follow a line which would allow it to become a "credible force."

## Three policemen slain in Turkey

ANKARA, Jan. 12 (R) — Three policemen were killed and four wounded in a gun and bomb attack on their station in the Mediterranean town of Iskenderun Friday night, police said Saturday.

A group of gunmen first machinegunned the police station from a car and then a bomb went off in the building, they added. Police later found the car, which had been stolen but there was no immediate indication of the culprits.

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## To protest Soviet actions

## Washington mulls new sanctions

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP) — Two members of the U.S. Congress have said that the Soviet military action in Afghanistan may justify shipment of nuclear power fuel to India, but not without safeguards.

They predicted Friday that Congress will veto the shipments unless India provides strong assurances the fuel will not be converted for use in weapons.

Representatives Clement J. Zablocki, a Democrat from Wisconsin who is chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, and Jonathan B. Bingham, a New York democrat chairman of the subcommittee dealing with nuclear nonproliferation, said they understood the Carter administration may propose such shipments soon.

Meanwhile, President Jimmy Carter met Friday with the U.S. ambassador to India, Robert F. Goheen, and gave him a letter to deliver to the country's new prime minister, Indira Gandhi.

The White House refused to release the contents of the letter, but sources said it expressed Carter's interest in the Indian subcontinent and his desire for a close working relationship with the new government.

Goheen, who has been home for consultations for 10 days, was scheduled to leave Washington Friday evening to return to New Delhi. The sources said his meeting with Carter included discussion of the Iranian and Afghan crises.

Mrs. Gandhi, who was ousted from power three years ago, was returned to her old post in a landslide election victory.

"We want to make it clear that we will not reject such a request out of hand," the Con-

gressmen said in a joint statement.

"We understand why the administration is reluctant to quarrel with India precisely when the Russian invasion of Afghanistan has put a new light on India's long-term security interests," they said.

But they said in light of India's 1974 nuclear test explosion, they believe "some important nonproliferation advances will have to be obtained in order to achieve Congressional support."

"Moreover," they said, "the Indian government should spell out the essential peaceful use and no explosion guarantees covering fuel in clear, hard terms and without artful equivocation."

They accused the Indian government of using such artful equivocation by simply declaring that the 1974 nuclear test explosion was "peaceful" in intent and so did not viol-

ate an agreement that the U.S. fuel not be used for weapons development.

In other reactions to the Soviet moves in Afghanistan, the Teamsters Union on Friday declared a boycott against Soviet Aeroflot flights between Moscow and the United States, resulting in the diversion of one afternoon flight to Montreal.

U.S. Senator Charles H. Percy urged President Jimmy Carter and the American public to bring influence to bear on the U.S. Olympic Committee to withdraw from the summer Olympic games in Moscow.

The flight was the first of two weekly round trip flights between Moscow and either Washington or New York to be affected by the action. The next scheduled flight was due to arrive in New York on Sunday.

## N. Korea proposes to South 'important' unification bid

TOKYO, Jan. 12 (AP) — North Korea announced Saturday it would make an "important proposal" to South Korea in connection with the reunification of the divided nation.

The announcement was made through the official North Korean central news agency (KCNA) in a broadcast monitored in Tokyo. KCNA said: "proceeding from the stand to improve the relations between the North and the South and solve the reunification ques-

tion, we will send two liaison personnel to the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom at 2 p.m., Jan. 12, 1980, to deliver to the side of the South a letter containing an important proposal concerning the reunification of the country."

The Pyongyang broadcast followed a South Korean statement that it will not send any officials to Panmunjom to pick up the North Korean letter unless North Korea specified who was sending the letter to whom in South Korea.

"We hope the side of the South will send the liaison personnel concerned to receive our letter," the KCNA broadcast said.

"The prevailing situation at home and abroad urgently demands the North and the South to pool strength, unite and take practical and effective measures for promoting the peaceful reunification of the country," it said.

KCNA also reported that North Korea proposed Friday to reopen the direct telephone line installed between the North and South.

The direct Seoul-Pyongyang telephone line has been suspended for more than three years, since Aug. 30, 1976, reportedly because the North side had begun failing to answer the call. It was installed in July 1972.

At about the same time, two U.S. servicemen attached to a United Nations Command tree-chopping detail were killed by North Korean guards near Panmunjom. The incident heightened tensions between the two sides, and only recently have there been signs of improved relations.

The Korean peninsula has been divided into two nations since the 1948 occupation by Soviet forces.

## Flip Corsicans free hostages; agent missing

AJACCIO, Corsica, Jan. 12 (R) — Armed Corsican nationalists who held a score of hostages in a hotel for two days have strolled flamboyantly to a nearby police station and given themselves up.

The drama, which led to three deaths on this French-controlled Mediterranean island, ended Friday when a senior police officer persuaded the 35 gunmen to surrender who he talked to them through a skylight of the luxury Fesch Hotel.

But while the hostages were released unharmed Corsican autonomists were believed to be still holding a man they describe as an undercover police agent.

Police think that nationalists were also responsible for the kidnapping of a 70-year-old man in eastern Corsica Thursday night.

Three people were killed in shootings on Wednesday following the seizure of the hotel in the morning. Two were civilians shot by police and the third was a riot policeman.

The deaths sparked a one-day general strike on the island today organized by about 40 political and trade union organizations.

After the nationalists, still carrying their rioting rifles and singing nationalist songs, surrendered, the authorities withdrew hundreds of riot police, many of them flown in from the French mainland.

The senior government representative in Corsica, Prefect Claude Vieillesseux, told a press conference the gunmen would appear before the state security court in Paris.

The chain of events began when nationalists abducted two in a mountain village near Ajaccio last Sunday who they accused of being police agents.

They said they then seized the hotel as a protest against undercover police activities.



SNOWBOUND: Residents of the mountainous Valtellina region of central Italy huddle outside their tents four months after their houses were destroyed in an earthquake. Prefabricated houses sent to the area by the government did not arrive in time for winter.

## Biggest shuffle in 20 years

## Castro fires aides, assumes their duties

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 12 (Agencies) — Cuban President Fidel Castro, in a move apparently aimed at securing firmer control of the nation and its troubled economy, has pushed through a widespread cabinet reshuffle and assumed personal control of key ministries, a Cuban news agency dispatch said.

The Prensa Latina dispatch said Castro took personal control of the defense, interior, public health and culture ministries Friday and appointed key aides to the ministries of economy, transportation, communications and industry.

It was Castro's biggest government reshuffle in 20 years.

The changes, affect more than half of Cuba's 34 ministers or chairmen of institutions with ministerial rank.

But experienced diplomatic observers said the reorganization should be seen not as a political purge or ideological shift, but as a move to tighten up economic efficiency by further centralizing control.

Although no specific reason was given by the agency, its dispatch from Havana said some governmental agencies had not been effective in recent months.

"Cuba's internal problems in recent months reflect administrative deficiencies and show symptoms of weakness in the discipline of some working sectors," the dispatch said.

Castro's takeover of new responsibilities were part of a government-wide shakeup and Prensa Latina said his brother, Raul Castro, first vice president of the Council of Ministers, will aid Castro in the running of the interior and armed forces ministries.

"In spite of various difficulties, Cubans have succeeded through their efforts over the past 21 years in consolidating an economic, political and social system without parallel in

Latin America which has presented numerous examples of sustained success," the dispatch said.

The shake-up brought in new ministers of justice, industry, sugar production, agriculture, state, labor safety and social welfare, foreign trade, light and heavy industry and tourism, Prensa Latina reported.

It said that Castro, in addition to having his brother as an adviser, will also have the services of three new ministers to aid him.

Prensa Latina said the shakeup marked a new era in Cuba's administration designed to prepare the nation for new labor legislation that incorporates resolutions adopted at the last session of the People's Assembly. The dispatch did not elaborate.

It added members of the executive council would soon receive new responsibilities but did not say what they would be.

Although new goals were not spelled out, Cuba's economy has been in trouble for years. The country depends heavily on economic aid from the Soviet Union.

The Prensa Latina dispatch identified the new economy minister as Alberto L. Guey-

Other new ministers identified by Prensa Latina included:

Justice, former President Osvaldo Dorticos; basic industry, Joel Domenech; sugar industry, Diodes Torralba; education, Jose R. Fernandez.

## Death of a Liverpool laborer

## Controversy over alleged police violence

LONDON, Jan. 12 (AP) — Jimmy Kelly, singing loudly after an evening in the Oak Tree pub, was waving his way home in the moonlight when he met two policemen.

One hour later, Kelly was dead.

His death last June in the west coast port of Liverpool started a national storm over alleged police violence. The row has badly dented the traditional image of the friendly English bobby in helmet and big boots.

Dozens of other cases of injury and death in police custody, some of them years old, are being revived and are grabbing headlines. Critics say they over were properly investigated.

Liverpool police say they found Kelly unconscious. An official autopsy, which did not mention any injuries, said he died of heart failure.

Five eyewitnesses say they saw police punch, kick and club the 53-year-old laborer after a brawl he deliberately drove slowly into him, knocking him down on waste ground near his home.

Dr. John Torry, a pathologist hired by the family to conduct an independent autopsy, reported that Kelly had a double fracture of the jaw, a crushed vertebra, 32 cuts and bruises and extensive hemorrhaging. He said he agreed that death was caused by heart failure, but said it was brought on by multiple injuries, shock and alcohol.

Torry said he encountered "considerable obstruction" from the authorities before he was able to complete the autopsy.

After questions in the House of Commons, the home office revealed that 245 men died in police custody in the 1970's, 143 of them in police cells and the others on their way to or in hospitals.

The statement said 66 of the deaths were from natural causes, 62 were by misadventure, such as alcoholism and drug overdose, 39 accidental — brain hemorrhage or fight injuries; 36 suicides; two manslaughter, and 15 where there was not enough information to determine.

In the remaining cases, there was no inquest or the outcome is not known, the Home Office said.

"No policeman was ever prosecuted in any of these deaths, and it seems to me that some people are above the law," said Legislator Michael Macfar, a Labor MP whose ques-

tioning produced the home office statement, seven weeks after he asked for it.

Meacher, a former junior minister for health, industry and trade, said he will demand an inquiry into the workings of the office of the director of public prosecutions (DPP), when the House of Commons returns from vacation.

The DPP decides whether evidence is sufficient to support a prosecution.

"This body hardly ever prosecutes a policeman," said Martio Flannery, another Labor MP.

The government-appointed Police Complaints Board, which investigated 2,230 allegations from the public of police violence in 1978, recommended disciplinary action in 600.



GUERRILLAS: Jungle fighters backing ousted Cambodian Premier Pol Pot, temporarily allied with non-Communist guerrillas along the Thai border, wait for the start of a battle.

## Spurred by Afghanistan, Iran, U.S. unleashing spy groups

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP) — U.S. Senate leaders reportedly have agreed to give priority to a bill easing restrictions on intelligence operations by the CIA and other agencies, partly in response to developments in Iran and Afghanistan.

Senator Walter D. Huddleston, chairman of the Senate intelligence subcommittee working on the bill, said Friday he hoped to win Senate approval in as little as two months.

Huddleston said Senate Democratic leader Robert C. Byrd agreed on Thursday to give the bill priority for Senate action this year.

Huddleston, a Kentucky Democrat, said the bill would give U.S. intelligence agencies "flexibility" to begin operations to counter the Soviet military expansion into Afghanistan and the hostage situation in Iran.

The Senator would not say if the intelligence agencies want the legislation because they have specific covert operations ready to counter either of those situations.

He said he has been working on the bill with aides to President Jimmy Carter's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski.

## U.S. navy world's best, Brown says

SHANGHAI, Jan. 12 (AP) — Defense Secretary Harold Brown told Communist China Saturday the United States has the most powerful navy on earth "and we intend that will continue to be the case through the 1980's and the 1990's and as far ahead as we can see."

Speaking to men of the Chinese East China Fleet, Brown said American forces are able to control the sea lanes as well as land areas, particularly in the western Pacific.

In a luncheon address after inspecting units

of the fleet in a dreaching rain, the 53-year-old defense chief said he looked forward to continuing talks between U.S. and Chinese military establishments to advance their "independent and separate but parallel" efforts to counter aggression.

Earlier, he told Asiral Zheog Guozhoog, commander of the fleet, that the destroyer, missile destroyer and submarine chaser he visited demonstrated "very considerable capabilities."

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By Gerulaitis

## New York tournament sees McEnroe beaten

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (AP) — Vitas Gerulaitis knocked off top-seeded John McEnroe 3-6, 7-6, 7-6 Friday night in the biggest upset of the round robin portion of the Grand Prix Masters tennis tournament.

It was a spirited rematch of the 1979 U.S. Open final between the two Americans. But while McEnroe won that one in straight sets, the highlight of his climb to the top of U.S. men's tennis, Gerulaitis rallied from a miserable start to win the rematch by taking two tense debreakers 9-7 and 7-4.

"Winning this match is a good boost, a good way to start off the year," Gerulaitis said. "But...this doesn't mean anything if I don't win the tournament."

Gerulaitis, the No. five seed, was scheduled to take the court again Saturday for a semifinal match against third seeded American Jimmy Connors.

McEnroe and Borg clinched their semifinal berths Thursday. Connors advanced by edging hard-serving American Roscoe Tanner 2-6, 6-4, 7-6 Friday, winning the third-set tie-breaker 7-3. Gerulaitis qualified without taking the court, advancing when Harold Solomon knocked off Guillermo Vilas of Argentina 6-2, 6-2.

Borg then assured himself of first place in his round-robin group of four by routing Jose Higueras of Spain 6-2, 6-0.

Then came the big surprise, Gerulaitis knocking off McEnroe. That match also decided the semifinal pairings, and by winning, Gerulaitis avoided an encounter with Borg, whom he has not beaten in 14 meetings.

Gerulaitis lost his opening match to Vilas but stayed alive by beating Solomon in straight sets. He started poorly against McEnroe, who dominated the first set with his serve-and-volley game. Gerulaitis began to change the pace in the second set, mixing in more lobs and off-speed shots, and that seemed to give him the boost he needed to get going in the 2½-hour marathon.

Gerulaitis, the crowd favorite, saved one match point at 6-5 in the second-set tie-breaker, which he won when McEnroe hit a service return long. The third set saw the most exciting tennis of the match, with the players exchanging breaks in the ninth and 10th games before holding serve to set up the tie-breaker, in which Gerulaitis never trailed.

Earlier, Connors bounced back from his third-set tie-breaker loss to Borg Thursday night to beat Tanner, who had 13 aces and 14 service winners but got just 56 per cent of first serves in.

Connors struggled through the first set but managed to bang on until he got his game going.

The match finally came down to the tie-breaker, and Tanner's serve deserted him. He lost all five of the points on which he served.

Connors, who failed to win a major event in 1979 and surrendered his U.S. Open title to McEnroe and his No. one computer ranking to Borg, felt confident going into the semifinals.

Borg was, too. "I'm playing well and I feel good at this moment," he said. "It's very important for me to win in New York because I've never won a big tournament here. I'm very eager."

Tanner's devastating serves gave him the first set against Connors. He threw seven aces at the third-ranked Connors, who appeared tired from his two hour, 37-minute loss to Borg Thursday night. Tanner, who had 15 aces altogether, produced an ace and three service winners in the seventh game and broke Connors in the fourth and eighth games.

Connors moved ahead in the third game of the second set on a pair of sparkling backhand service return winners. He held serve the rest of the way to even the match. Tanner broke to go ahead 2-0 in the final set, but Connors got that back with a break in the seventh game. Connors took Tanner's serve again in the 11th game as Tanner had trouble getting in his first deliveries. Tanner responded with a break of Connors' serve in the 12th game to force the tiebreaker.

But Connors had much the better of the play in the tiebreaker and Tanner appeared fatigued at the end. He hit three successive shots into the net in the tiebreaker to hand Connors the victory, 7-3.

"I had to crank myself up at the beginning," said Connors. "Roscoe came out bombing and I wasn't reading it well or moving well. I wasn't really tired, just a little stiff."

"Last night's match helped me today. I haven't had any tough matches for a while. I knew I could get there but I didn't know if I could do what I had to do once I was there."

Tanner noticed the difference in Connors' game as the match progressed. "He picked up his game quite a bit," noted Tanner. "I was still getting some first serves in, but he knocked them right out."

"He's a fighter all the way. He's going to keep going after you on every point. That's part of what makes any player a winner, you don't stay No. one or No. two in the world for nine years without being able to do that."

In Cincinnati, Ohio, top-seeded Chris Evert Lloyd and Tracy Austin each won a quarterfinal match Friday night and face one more obstacle before a possible head-to-head confrontation in a women's tournament.

Austin defeated Kathy Jordan with relative ease 6-3, 6-1. But Lloyd had to rally after losing the first set to Greer Stevens of South Africa to win 3-6, 6-3, 6-2.

"The fact that Greer has beaten me before puts a little fear in my mind," Lloyd said. "My mind wasn't on tennis at all in the first set."

"Sometimes it takes a kick in the pants to get going. After Greer won the first set, I thought I'd better get going."

Stevens won five straight games to take the first set, but then faded as Lloyd took command with her baseline game.

"In the end, Chris just outplayed me completely," Stevens said.

At weigh-in

## Spinks, Evangelista square up

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey, Jan. 12 (AP) — To hear the managers talk, the corners may be the deciding factor in Saturday's fight between Leon Spinks and Alfredo Evangelista.

Although both Spinks and Evangelista claim to be "new" fighters with renewed sights on the world heavyweight crown, it could be simply be a question of management.

Spinks, who has the world title and lost it, will fight Evangelista, who had the European title and lost it, in a 10-round bout here.

In Friday night's official weigh-in, Spinks registered 209 pounds and Evangelista tilted the scales at 222 pounds.

Spinks, 26, an ex-Marine and Olympic Gold medalist from St. Louis, Missouri, is coming off the loss of the heavyweight crown to Muhammad Ali in September 1978 and his humiliating first-round knockout by South African's Gerrie Coetzee last June. His pro record stands at 7-2-1 with five knockouts.

For Spinks, the answer to his comeback hopes may lie in Jerry Sawyer, a one-time backer from Detroit, Michigan. Sawyer is helping to straighten out Spinks' financial and personal life.

"There were plenty of guys around to laugh and joke with (in past days) but British soccer scores

LONDON, Jan. 12 (R) — Results of two English Football League Division Four matches played Friday night:

Rochdale 2 Dartington 2  
Stockport 2 Tranmere 2



SYDNEY: Australian captain Greg Chappell hits his team's winning runs at the Sydney Cricket Ground in the England game last week.

## Saudia car beats record in Argentina G.P. trials

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 12 (AP) — Fresh off a track record in the qualifying rounds, Australia's Alan Jones will be one of the key figures in Sunday's Argentine Grand Prix auto race.

Driving in the first of three qualifying rounds Friday, Jones drove his Saudia Williams FW07 around the 5,968-meter Buenos Aires Municipal Autodrome in one minute, 44.17 seconds.

Jones' best lap was .03 seconds faster than the record set in practice last year by France's Jacques Laffite, who won the 1979 race.

Laffite was second fastest in Friday's trials in 1:44.44, in a Ligier J615 and his teammate, Frenchman Didier Pironi, was third fastest in 1:44.64.

Mario Andretti was fourth in 1:45.78. He drove a Lotus.

All cars and drivers finished the trial in good condition, but at least 10 spun harmlessly off a small, winding section of the track where there are wide cracks in the concrete surface.

Some drivers said they may issue a joint appeal that Sunday's 53-lap race be rerouted around the dangerous stretch. Race officials said they had received no request.

After two one-hour time trials Saturday the four drivers with the slowest best lap times will be eliminated from the field in Sunday's race, the first of 16 for the 1980 Formula One Championship.

Defending Formula One champion Jody Scheckter of South Africa, whose Ferrari rarely runs up to par in the summer heat here, posted a 12th fastest time Friday.

Results of Friday's trials:

1. Ricardo Patresse, Italy Arrows A3, 1:46.01  
2. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, Brabham BT49, 1:46.04  
3. Jean Jabouille, France, Renault 20, 1:46.15  
4. Carlos Reutemann, Argentina, Williams FW07, 1:46.19  
5. Gilles Villeneuve, Canada, Ferrari 312T5, 1:46.35  
6. Alain Prost, France, McLaren M20-B, 1:46.75  
7. Keijo Rosberg, Finland, Skol F7, 1:46.97  
8. Jody Scheckter, South Africa, Ferrari 312T5, 1:47.06  
9. Clay Regazzoni, Switzerland, Ensign, N180, 1:48.18  
10. Elio de Angelis, Italy, Lotus 81, 1:47.30  
11. Ricardo Zunino, Argentina, Brabham BT49, 1:47.51  
12. John Watson, Northern Ireland, McLaren M29-B, 1:48.70  
13. Jean Jarrier, France, Tyrrell 009, 1:47.83  
14. Jochen Mass, West Germany, Arrows

3. 1:47.85  
19. Bruno Giacomelli, Italy, Alfa Romeo 179, 1:48.44  
20. Derek Daly, Northern Ireland, Tyrrell 009, 1:48.95  
21. Patrick Depailler, France, Alfa Romeo 179, 1:49.39  
22. Emerson Fittipaldi, Brazil, Skol F7, 1:49.42  
23. Rene Arnoux, French, Renault 20, 1:49.42  
24. Markk Surer, Switzerland, ATS D4, 1:49.50  
25. Jan Lammers, Holland, ATS D4, 1:52.16  
26. David Kennedy, Northern Ireland, Shadow DN11, 1:53.45  
27. Eddie Cheever, U.S.A., Osella FA1, 1:54.12  
28. Stephan Johansson, Sweden, Shadow DN11, 1:55.15

## Italian soccer clubs want aliens kept out

MILAN, Jan. 12 (R) — Italian soccer clubs Friday night unexpectedly decided against lifting a ban on foreign footballers playing for Italian sides.

The presidents of 34 of Italy's 36 First and Second Division clubs after a lengthy meeting here voted overwhelmingly not to lift the 1965 ban on foreign stars.

Only four clubs, Juventus, Milan, Napoli and Udinese, All First Division clubs, voted in favor of lifting the ban.

Players and managers meeting in Milan Monday agreed to proposals to lift the ban

West Germany second

## Pakistanis retain laurels in Karachi hockey meeting

KARACHI, Jan. 12 (AP) — Pakistan retained the number one spot in the Champions Trophy World Hockey Tournament which ended here Friday, beating Holland 3-2.

West Germany took second place and Australia, third, Holland won fourth place. West Germany, playing Australia, drew at three goals. The encounter gave nine points to West Germany from six outings and Australia totalled seven points from same number of matches.

The Germans, trailing 1-3 with 15 minutes remaining for the final hooter, fought back valiantly with fine play by forwards Heiner Dopp of TG Frankenthal on the left flank, Eckardt Schmidt of HC Limburg on the right and Stefan Blocher of HC Limburg in the center.

The outstanding German player was goal keeper Klaus Ludwiczak of Rot-Weib Koln, a 29-year-old physical education student just returning to professional hockey after a year off.

## Melbourne cricket abandoned after rain

MELBOURNE, Jan. 12 (AP) — The limited over clash between Australia and the West Indies in Sydney on Friday night has been given extra edge with the abandonment of the one day match between the West Indies and England in Melbourne here on Saturday.

More than an inch of rain deluged the ground for an hour before start of play, wetting the pitch and covering the Melbourne Cricket Ground outfield with a sheen of water.

Saturday's washout means the West Indies and England are given one match point each, taking England's total to nine points and the West Indies to five.

Australia is now one point behind the West Indies and must win its next two matches, including the Sydney match against the Windies, to remain in the competition.

Rain, which had been falling since early morning, came in a torrent about 9 a.m. Umpires Dick French and John Stevens inspected the ground at the scheduled starting time of 10 a.m. and immediately decided to abandon play.

When ground staff later took the covers from the wicket, the pitch area was saturated where the heavy deluge had crept under the covers.

A number of the West Indies players arrived at the ground for the start of play, but the English team, staying at the nearby Hilton Hotel, seemed to have a better understanding of the vagaries of Melbourne's summertime weather.

The team did not even go to the ground. Australia now needs to win its one day match against England in Sydney on Monday and the clash against the West Indies on Friday to be assured of a place in the finals of the one day series.

If the West Indies beat England in the one day match in Adelaide on Wednesday, and gain the two points for a win, the final match will decide whether the West Indies or Australia will meet England.

England is already assured of a berth in the finals.

The unlucky man of Saturday's abandoned match was powerful right handed batsman Wayne Larkins.

The 27-year-old, who played with Sydney club Sutherland last year, has toured with the English team this summer but received little chance to show his skills.

The Australians took a good start by going one up in the third minute. Another charge down the flank gave Australia a penalty stroke and David Bell converted it, putting his side two up.

The Germans did not lose time in reducing the margin when Michael Peter, captain, of HC Heidelberg, converted the penalty stroke. From this goal up to the breather time the Australians enjoyed complete dominance over German territory.

After the resumption the Australian superiority was again pronounced. Riley came very near scoring Australia's fourth goal but his cooper sailed over the German bar. Almost in the following minutes Batches try was blocked by Germany's goal keeper.

The Germans soon afterwards scored their second goal through Peter, who converted a penalty corner.

After this goal, Schmidt was replaced by Andreas Wistuba of DHC Hannover, sharpening the German attack for a couple of raids.

Germany got a penalty corner and Peter converted for his team's third goal.

In the Pakistan-Holland match, Holland outclassed world champions by their short passes and combinations.

Credit for Pakistan's win goes to goal keeper Qamar Zia, who saved at least five attempts from the Holland forwards. Holland got a penalty corner in the 5th minute of the game, but Litjens missed it.

Pakistan scored the first goal in the 10th minute, matched by Holland in the 29th minute through a field goal. At halftime, both sides were one goal each.

Pakistan scored their second goal in the 50th minute through a penalty corner and Holland scored a minute later.

Just three minutes before the end of the game, Pakistan scored its third goal, for the final 3-2 score.

Holland missed three penalty corners and three corners.

## Seven-under Nelson leads Desert golfers

PALM SPRINGS, California, Jan. 12 (AP) — Larry Nelson, the No. two money-winner in golf last season, carded a seven-under-par 65 and established a one-stroke lead Friday in the second round of the weather troubled Bob Hope Desert Classic.

Nelson, second only to Tom Watson in earnings last year, had a 135 total, nine shots under par. The event required two days, including a rain interruption, to complete the first round. The 90-hole tournament is a full day behind schedule and now is set to end on Monday.

Another delay was threatened Friday, but the steady, overnight rains turned to a cool drizzle during the day.

Nelson, a two-time winner last season, birdied three holes in a row in his effort at Eldorado, the best round of the tournament. Although he did not know it, however, it was his birdie on the final hole that lifted him a single stroke in front of former U.S. Collegiate champion Scott Simpson, who shot a 67, also at Eldorado but about two hours later than Nelson. Simpson was second alone at 136.

Craig Stadler, Mac McLendon and Victor Regalado shared third at 137. Regalado had a 67 at Indian Wells. McLendon 67 at Eldorado and Stadler 68 at Bermuda Dunes. Butch Baird, Mark Hayes and Doug Tewell were next at 138. Baird shot 60 at Bermuda Dunes, Hayes 69 at Eldorado and Tewell had a no-bogey 68 at Indian Wells.

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## America to resume arms sales to Taiwan

By Donald Kirk

TAIPEI —

The Nationalist Chinese government of Taiwan would like to have what the United States regards as distinctly "offensive" weapons for shoring up its "defenses" against mainland China, 90 miles away at the closest point.

Top of its list of priorities is a long-range, all-weather jet fighter — preferably the F-16, which the U.S. refused to sell even before President Jimmy Carter ended diplomatic relations and recognized the Communist government in Peking.

Nationalist Chinese officials, who still talk of "recovery of the mainland," are too realistic to think the U.S. will part with the F-16, but they have prepared a shopping list covering everything from aircraft to guns.

American officials are extremely reluctant to discuss relations with Taiwan for fear of exacerbating a dispute in the U.S. Congress between pro-Taiwan advocates, led by Senator Barry Goldwater, and their pro-Peking opponents, clearly in the majority.

One U.S. official in Taiwan said cautiously: "What we have promised, after a year's moratorium, is to supply them with defensive weapons as appropriate."

Another official enlarged on the theme by reading a statement he had prepared in response to my inquiry. "Military sales have increased over the past few years and are expected to remain fairly constant," he said. "At current sales level, Taiwan is one of the larger purchasers from the U.S."

Translated, that declaration means the U.S. is more than likely to agree to sell Taiwan several hundred million dollars' worth of highly sophisticated material.

Helping to expedite the flow through the arms pipeline are half-a-dozen retired American military officers and one retired master-sergeant, all staff members of the "technical services section" at the American Institute of Taiwan, Washington's link with Taipei.

The contents of Taiwan's shopping list are secret, but American sources have suggested that Nationalist leaders would settle for an advanced version of the F-5 fighter, which Taiwan is already producing on license from Northrop. The new version, the F-5G, now in the design stage in the U.S., lacks the range for "offensive" missions to the mainland but does have the all-weather capability needed to strengthen the island's small air force.

Other items on the list include advanced weapons systems for made-in-Taiwan destroyers and patrol boats, communications equipment, missiles, tanks, artillery pieces larger than those already manufactured here, and small arms, trucks and Jeeps.

American officials view the Taiwan list as "a bargaining position" and make clear the U.S. will not agree to all the Nationalists' requests — or at least will not give in as quickly as the government here might like.

However, there is no doubt that U.S.-Taiwan relations, non-diplomatic though they might be, have thrived over the year since mobs threw eggs and broke the windshield of the former U.S. ambassador's car after Carter first announced the break.

"The continuity has been maintained," says Robert Parker, president of the influential U.S. Chamber of Commerce in Taipei, citing as an important factor the passage by Congress last April of the "Taiwan Relations Act," which guarantees the defense of Taiwan despite abrogation of the U.S.-China Security Pact.

"There's no resentment toward Americans as a whole or toward Americans living here," says Parker, who insists Taiwan remains "one of the best places in the world to be an American." (Some 3,000 Americans still live here — as many as before the break.)

From Taiwan's viewpoint, relations with the U.S. could hardly be better. Trade between the two countries last year was expected to hit \$10 billion, a third better than 1978, with a \$1.5 billion balance in Taiwan's favor.

Nationalist Chinese officials point out that U.S.-Taiwan trade is larger than that between the United States and all the Communist nations together and say confidently that "substantive relations" are increasing.

Eventually, said one, the U.S. will realize that its decision to recognize Peking will serve no useful purpose: first, because China lacks "the military strength to provide leverage against the Soviet Union," second, because "China does not have big trade potential — it does not need your goods but only wants your technical know-how."

He added: "After a few years, when you see the Communists cannot do much trade with you, you will come back to us. After all, militarily and politically, we are still an important ally of the United States." — (OFNS)



## Specter of economic stagnation haunts Soviet bloc

By Tom Henghan

VIENNA —

The Soviet bloc, which began the 1970s with promising economic prospects, has entered the 1980s facing stagnating growth and increasing pressures.

Most countries of Communist Eastern Europe failed to reach their 1979 plan targets, and their 1980 goals are the lowest seen in the area for years. By lowering their sights so much, Communist leaders confirmed what was hinted at in articles and speeches all last year — that the decline which set in during the 1976-1980 plan would continue.

Planners, government officials and Communist Party leaders have all made frank speeches lately outlining the problems their economies face. But almost no country seems to have found a solution to the prevalent syndrome of higher costs, especially for oil, and low productivity and stagnating standards of living.

In a tough speech last month revealing the Soviet Union's poor 1979 results, President Leonid Brezhnev threatened to replace inefficient managers with "energetic, creative comrades with initiative" who would work to halt the gradual economic decline.

When it came to effective policies for the future, he offered only a traditional rallying call: to strengthen the unwieldy system of central planning instituted by Stalin in the 1920s.

In Poland, which registered about one per cent growth last year, party leader Edward Giersek said he was not closing his eyes to the country's problems. But he was also unable to suggest a better alternative than the perennial appeal for harder work and more patience.

Only Hungary, which has decided to confront stagnation by strengthening its liberal economic reforms of 1968, appears to be actively working at a plausible economic strategy for the future.

Budapest's reassertion of its New Economic Mechanism (NEM) recalls the time 20 years ago when the Soviet bloc first considered fundamental economic reforms.

The 1960s began with the same specter of economic stagnation that now hangs over the 1980s.

Anxious to maintain the growth rates that party propagandists argued were one of the main benefits of Communism, several bloc countries, including the Soviet Union, tinkered with plans for reforming their inflexible centralized economies.

The mild Soviet reforms petered out under the weight of bureaucratic opposition, while more radical liberalization in Czechoslovakia was crushed by a Soviet invasion in 1968. The moderate Hungarian reforms survived, even if only in a scaled-down version.

The bloc's average 1980 growth rate of 4.4 per cent is even less than the 5.4 per cent rate achieved during the 1961-1965 plan, which Communist economists considered an unprecedented slump.

Even though the booming early 1970s raised living standards and consumer expectations, nobody outside Budapest seems ready to confront the new decade of stagnation with a second look at reform.

Poland, one of the most impressive performers of

the early groups, topped the list of gloomy results last year.

Many basic products, especially meat, were in short supply in shops around the country. Up to 70 per cent of the revenues Poland made from exporting coal and other products went straight back to the West in interest payments on Warsaw's \$15 billion debt there.

Battered by severe winters and disappointing harvests, the economy has slumped to a point where one unofficial study among Warsaw intellectuals predicts another wave of worker protests.

"The expected fall in the standard of living for the next two to three years may go beyond all limits of society's psychological resistance," says the study, distributed to party and government leaders by a group called "Experience and the Future."

These poor prospects were reflected in a 1.4 to 1.8 per cent growth rate set for national income, the Communist equivalent of Gross National Product, in 1980. This was the lowest growth rate set in Poland since 1945.

The Soviet Union, the largest and most important economic power within the Communist Trading Community, Comecon, reported 1979 growth at two per cent — also its lowest result since World War II.

Agriculture, which makes up one-fifth of the economy, produced 3.3 per cent less than in 1978, with the important grain harvest tumbling from 237 million tons to 179 million tons last year.

Consumer items as common as soap, thread and baby diapers were often unavailable, Brezhnev told the Communist Party Central Committee in November.

The 73-year-old leader singled out a dozen ministers by name in his warning that those responsible for the shortages would have to eliminate them this year.

After listing the disappointment of 1979, Brezhnev signaled his determination to try for an adequate growth rate again this year by announcing that national income should grow by four per cent.

Hungary, where officials openly admit inflation is running at about nine per cent, had almost equally disappointing results. The 1.5 per cent growth rate last year was less than half the plan target.

Finance Minister Lajos Faluvegy warned that this year's planned 3.5 per cent growth will not be enough to produce any rise in the standard of living "in 1980 and probably for a few years afterwards."

Although Hungary had several other disappointing results — industrial production reached about half the targeted 4.9 per cent growth — officials in Budapest are bopping their reassertion of the 1968 reforms will help them through the slump.

Instead of receiving heavy subsidies, factories must now pay full world prices for many of their raw materials and supplies. Once complacent employees will have to work hard to earn their wage increases, and those who fail risk reassignment and possibly even firing.

Officials hope these measures, which have all been explained at length in the state-run press, will help minimize inefficient production and cut down on overmanning and loafing on the job.

In Prague, Vclav Hula, head of the State Planning Commission, blamed bad management and rising

raw material prices for Czechoslovakia's 2.6 per cent growth rate, about two-thirds of the 1979 target.

"The consumption of basic raw materials, fuel and energy per unit of production is still much higher in Czechoslovakia than in other advanced countries," he told a plenary meeting of the Communist Party Central Committee in December.

After reaching three per cent instead of the 5.3 per cent growth planned for 1979, East Germany announced ambitious plans for 4.8 per cent growth this year.

Wages and consumer goods production are to rise by four per cent, the leadership announced in December, but these gains are likely to disappear quickly when price increases announced separately are put into effect.

The highest increases in years will be made in defense spending (eight per cent) and expenditure for internal security and maintenance of East Germany's fortified border with the West (six per cent).

Bulgaria and Romania, the two least developed countries in the Soviet bloc, were the only countries to show the higher growth rates known earlier in the decade.

Bulgaria announced 7.3 per cent growth in 1979 but set a lower target of 5.7 per cent for this year. Romania's 8.8 per cent growth target for 1980 indicated it had decided to continue forced industrialization without many concessions to the population's consumer interests.

Economic planners, whether in the forced-growth Balkan area or the stagnating developed economies of Czechoslovakia and East Germany all single out increased worker productivity as the key to further expansion.

But, as the Geneva-based International Labor Office (ILO) pointed out in a recent study, the East European economies are still geared to the use of a rapidly expanding workforce as the main way to increase production.

Falling birth rates have undermined this system and made a quick shift to more modern methods necessary. But, the study observes, "The time required for adaptation cannot be expected to be very short."

Besides initially bringing the high growth rates that now seem far away, the 1970s also exposed Eastern Europe to world trade patterns far more extensively than any other postwar period.

The East-West trade boom, fueled by easy credit and the political novelty of trade across the old "Iron Curtain," tied the Communist economies more than ever before to a capitalist system that then plunged into a period of recession and inflation.

Western bankers say the result, debts of \$54 billion that could quadruple by the end of the decade, might force the Soviet bloc to open its economies far more to the West if it intends to keep capitalist-Communist trade alive.

The 1970s also exposed Eastern Europe much more to the vagaries of the world oil market, another factor which will haunt planners in the new decade.

Although partially protected by the Comecon pricing system, the Communist economies now feel strongly the effects of price increases by OPEC (R).

## THE KREMLIN HAWKS

The strength of the American reaction to the invasion of Afghanistan seems to have surprised the Soviet invaders. Yet, they have no alternative but remain in Afghanistan for the time being, at least for lack of any way out which will not involve loss of face.

One version of the events leading to the invasion, current now in the United States, is that the whole move was instigated by the hawks in the Kremlin. According to this version, Messers Brezhnev and Kosygin are at present too old and ill to be in full control of their country's affairs. The hawks who are said to have forced the issue are thought to be led by, among others, M. Suslov, the party's chief theoretician, himself quite old and ill.

While it is possible that this view has an element of truth, it is more probable that the Kremlin leadership as a whole was responsible, and that the step would not have been taken without the agreement of the two top figures. The consideration which would have decided them on their course is the inability of the United States to force them out of Afghanistan once they entered it.

The Kremlin leadership, it is also certain, must have anticipated the American economic sanctions and, though realizing their importance, found them an acceptable price. Beyond this, it is clear that the Soviet Union's action was the result of a drastic revision of its view of detente, to the extent that it was willing to put it to severe risk or even altogether sacrifice it.

The Soviet aim to invading Afghanistan goes beyond that unlucky country itself. For although it is landlocked, it places the Soviet forces appreciably nearer the warm waters of the Indian Ocean and the Arab Gulf. While it would be most unlikely that the Soviets are thinking now of the all important Hormuz Straits, the United States cannot help but see the danger, given the anticipated Soviet need for oil in the near future. That need might prove to be sharp enough to spur it into a move which will precipitate a war.

But the reactions to the Soviet move among the nations of the Third World, especially those in the adjacent areas, have already begun to place barriers against such designs. The question of American bases in Turkey has now been settled, as well as that of American arms shipment to Pakistan. The Iranian revolutionary regime must have also learned the lesson, so that, once the crisis with the United States over the hostages is ended, it will have to give much closer attention to the Soviet danger.

## saudi press review

*Al Medina* Saturday led with Crown Prince Fahd's statement that most states of the new constitution have been completed, while *Al Riyadh* played as its lead story the statement of Prince Miteb, the minister of public works and housing, that future housing projects will be in the shape of villas and not apartments and that the house will be owned, and not rented, by low income people. *Okaz*'s lead highlighted danger to neighboring states as a result of the Soviet forces in Afghanistan. *Al Jazirah* quoted the Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources as saying that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) is strong and the relations and interests of its members are based on strong foundations.

In a front-page story, *Al Medina* highlighted the Malaysian King's call for mapping a strategy of Islamic propagation, while *Al*

*Riyadh* gave prominence to a possible discussion on the creation of an Islamic Common Market during the Islamic Committee's meeting in Conakry. The reported killing of 60 Soviets in Badakhshan, Afghanistan, figured prominently on the front page of *Al Jazirah*.

Newspapers continued to comment on Crown Prince Fahd's recent statement saying that he has reiterated the Kingdom's policy toward different issues. *Al Nadwa* said the crown prince dealt frankly with the Arab situation, calling for a new strategy for united Arab action to restore Arab rights. The paper praised the manner in which he explained Saudi Arabia's stances on several issues.

While the paper hoped that Americans and Europeans would understand the Kingdom's stances despite Zionist propaganda, it also expected the Arabs to respond to

Saudi Arabia's call for ending their differences and give prime importance to the higher interests of the nation. Only in this way, would the Arabs be able to thwart the challenges before them, it added.

*Al Medina* devoted its editorial to Prince Fahd's announcement on the issuance of a constitution based on Islamic legislation. It said the new rules would provide a powerful boost for progress and development exactly as the late King Abdul Aziz had achieved — an ideal unity among the different parties of a single nation.

*Al Nadwa* also dealt with the same subject saying that the royal announcement confirmed that the Kingdom would see gigantic steps taken to achieve its vast aspirations. The paper added that the crown prince's statement reaffirmed that basic transformations would have a larger part in domestic and external actions.

Concentrating on Crown Prince Fahd's statement on friendship between Saudi Arabia and other countries of the world, *Al Riyadh* said this friendship should not provide any justification for the Kingdom to become a victim of hostile propaganda campaigns.

Saudi Arabia would never accept a friendship that leads to submission or compels it to implement the wishes of others, it said. The crown prince's statement should be taken as a strong warning from a country whose importance is well known to the West, it added.

The paper described Prince Fahd's statement as a reflection of the ideas and sentiments of all Saudi Arabians for whom the Saudi leadership strives to achieve strong cohesion, in order to protect the country and develop its resources.

Concerned with Zionist pressure and influence on the Ameri-

can society, *Al Jazirah* said in an editorial that the Zionists influence American leadership to find an intermediary solution, but said this is not acceptable to the Arabs since it was despotic and strove to make them capitulate.

*Okaz* dwelled on the U.N. General Assembly's debate on the Soviet aggression in Afghanistan which, it said, has unmasked Russia's expansionist designs and its policy of repression to spread its ideologies. It urged the countries of the world to resist this policy and to declare a political and economic boycott of the Soviet Union. After the events of Czechoslovakia, East Germany and Hungary, the current happenings in Afghanistan completely exposed the Soviet Union. The paper urged the countries of the world to extend positive and effective assistance to the people of Afghanistan to enable them to overcome their present ordeal.





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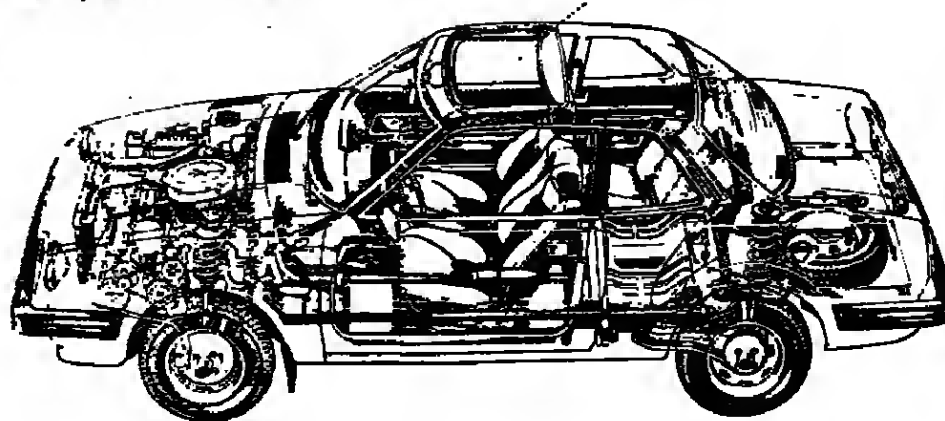
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## U.S. seeks embargo coordination Grain exporters meet

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP) — Representatives of countries who sell the biggest quantities of grain met with U.S. representatives on Saturday to talk about the United States' decision to cut supplies to the Soviet Union.

The one-day meeting was expected to indicate Soviet prospects for building up its citizens' meat supplies despite the U.S. refusal to supply 17 million tons as a reprisal for the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Supplying more meat has been an important aim of the Soviet government in recent years, and has led to huge grain purchases in the United States.

U.S. farm official said he hoped that Argentina and other exporters would go along with the U.S. restrictions and not increase their exports. The Argentine military government has said it would not join the embargo, but the army newspaper *La Opinion*

## South Korea devalues won

SEOUL, Jan. 12 (AP) — South Korea on Saturday devalued the local exchange rate of the won to 880 from 484 to the U.S. dollar effective at 9 a.m. (0001 GMT), the finance ministry announced.

The old rate had been in effect since December 1974.

The selling rate was fixed at \$82.90 won per one dollar from the previous 408 won per dollar, and the buying rate at \$77.10 won per dollar from the previous 483 won per dollar.

Government officials said the measure was taken to boost the competitiveness of South Korean goods on international markets, while checking growing imports so as to improve the nation's worsening balance of payments situation.

At the same time, the ministry said the exchange rate from now on will be made more flexible to reflect fully the values of major foreign currencies besides the U.S. dollar.

South Korea's exchange rate hitherto was fixed basically against the U.S. dollar.

suggested that the government might be more cooperative if the United States took a more favorable stand on such matters as the human rights situation in Argentina.

"They have been very good partners in discussions that have continued over the last two years in connection with grain matters," said Howard W. Hjort, the U.S. Agriculture Department's chief economist.

State Department spokesman Hodding Carter said he hoped Argentina would not try to compensate for the shortfall. Asked about the human rights issue, he said:

"As a matter of such importance to the entire world, a matter involving aggression of a great power against a small one, Argentina, no less than any number of other states, must understand that what is at stake goes beyond bilateral differences between that country and this."

Officials were invited to the State Department from Argentina, Canada, Australia and the European Commission, which represents the nine countries of the Common Market: France, West Germany, Britain, Italy, Belgium, Holland, Ireland, Denmark and Luxembourg.

The Soviets can make up the shortfall if they are willing to pay the price. Argentina alone is expected to have 12 million tons of grain and soybeans available for export in a few months. More could be found at the world's great grain ports, with no indication of where it originated. U.S. officials say that there is as much as 100 million tons of grain in stock outside the United States, much of it in small countries.

Except for Argentina the big ones have indicated that they will cooperate with the United States.

Australia has said it will not sell the Soviets more than is required by agreement.

Canadian Prime Minister Joe Clark said Friday:

"Canada will refrain from grain sales to the U.S.S.R. in excess of normal and traditional levels."

The main buyers of Argentine coarse grains, which include corn, are Italy, Spain and the Soviet Union, Hjort said.

### Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 7:00 P.M. Saturday

	SAMA	Cash	Transfer
U.S. Dollar	3.36	3.371	3.3625
Pound Sterling	7.59	7.65	7.64
Deutsche Mark (100)	196.00	197.00	196.20
Swiss F (100)	213.00	214.00	213.80
French F (100)	83.00	84.20	83.80
Italian Lira (10,000)	42.00	42.00	42.10
Lebanese Lira (100)	103.30	103.25	103.25
Syrian Lira (100)	78.25	78.25	78.60
Egyptian Pound	4.56	4.56	4.50
Kuwaiti Dinar	12.40	12.40	12.40
Jordanian Dinar	11.53	11.46	11.46
Emirates Dirham (100)	90.00	90.00	90.00
Qatari Riyal (100)	91.00	91.00	91.00
Bahraini Dinar	8.95	8.95	8.95
Iranian Riyal (100)	25.00	25.00	25.00
Yemeni Riyal (100)	74.25	74.00	74.00
Moroccan Dirham (100)	80.00	80.00	80.00
Indian Rupee (100)	—	—	42.55
Pakistani Rupee (100)	—	—	34.15
Gold kg.	70,250.00	—	—
10 Tolas bar	8,200.00	—	—
Silver kg.	—	—	—
Japanese Yen (1,000)	14.42	—	—
Canadian Dollar	2.87	—	—
Belgian Franc (1,000)	120.00	120.00	—
Dutch Guilder (1,000)	177.00	178.00	178.00
Spanish Peso	—	52.00	52.00
Greek Drachma (1,000)	—	82.50	—
Philippines Peso (1.00)	—	—	48.00
Singapore	—	—	1.58

Cash and Transfer rates supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange and Commerce, Gabel St., Jeddah — Tel: 33815.

### PORTS AUTHORITY

#### JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT SHIPS MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS ON THE 12TH JANUARY, 1980 34RD SAFAR, 1400.

SHIP	AGENCY	ARRIVAL	DEPARTURE
3 Sultan Abdul	General	31-12-79	1-1-80
4 Bremen Maru	A.E.T.	31-12-79	1-1-80
5 Minden	Refuel	1-1-80	1-1-80
6 Borah	O.C.E.	1-1-80	1-1-80
7 Tuconino	O.C.E.	1-1-80	1-1-80
8 Concordia Tadi	Alibaba	1-1-80	1-1-80
9 Cape Orizaba	Gulf	1-1-80	1-1-80
10 Wild Flamingo	Refuel	1-1-80	1-1-80
11 Flava	Kanoo	1-1-80	1-1-80
12 Ibn Qutaybah	Kanoo	1-1-80	1-1-80
13 Ononah Superiority	Atar	1-1-80	1-1-80
14 Mount Olympus	Atar	1-1-80	1-1-80
15 Al Hadi	Atar	1-1-80	1-1-80
16 Ionon Carrier	Atar	1-1-80	1-1-80
17 Almona	O.C. Trade	1-1-80	1-1-80
18 Selona	A.E.T.	1-1-80	1-1-80
19 Mandi	Atar	1-1-80	1-1-80
20 Pusan Universal	Star	1-1-80	1-1-80
21 Lena Kay	O.C. Trade	1-1-80	1-1-80
22 Nalokos	O.C.E.	1-1-80	1-1-80
23 Barber Tola	Refuel	1-1-80	1-1-80
24 North Empress	Refuel	1-1-80	1-1-80
25 Blue Sea	O.C.E.	1-1-80	1-1-80
26 Makdoo Sea	O.C. Trade	1-1-80	1-1-80
27 Sun Houston (Bargos)	A.E.T.	1-1-80	1-1-80
28 Aalgis Britannic	Alpha	1-1-80	1-1-80
29 Char Ching	Abdullah	1-1-80	1-1-80
30 RECENT ARRIVALS:			
31 Concordia Tadi	Alibaba	1-1-80	1-1-80
32 Bremen Maru	A.E.T.	1-1-80	1-1-80
33 North Express	O.C.E.	1-1-80	1-1-80

#### KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT, DAMMAM SHIPS MOVEMENT UPTO 0700 HOURS OF 14.2.1400/12.1.1980 — CHANGES

SHIP	AGENCY	ARRIVAL	DEPARTURE
7 Jenka	Kanoo	1-1-80	1-1-80
10 Kota Rakyat	Gulf	1-1-80	1-1-80
12 Cerro	Gosaibi	1-1-80	1-1-80
13 Strathairn	Kanoo	1-1-80	1-1-80
14 Ibn Al Haltham	Kanoo	1-1-80	1-1-80
15 Tai Shou	S.E.A.	1-1-80	1-1-80
16 Mercury Bay	Kanoo	1-1-80	1-1-80
20 New Shine	Alireza	1-1-80	1-1-80
21 Intel Jade (D.B.)	Alireza	1-1-80	1-1-80
22 Rheinfeis	Alireza	1-1-80	1-1-80
23 Ming Challenger	Kanoo	1-1-80	1-1-80
29 Sharp Island	U.E.P.	1-1-80	1-1-80
33 Kimishige Maru	Kanoo	1-1-80	1-1-80
34 Kingdom Venture	Alisada	1-1-80	1-1-80
36 Primula (D.B.)	S.M.C.	1-1-80	1-1-80
38 New Courage	Alireza	1-1-80	1-1-80
39 RECENT ARRIVALS:			
40 Ibn Malik	Kanoo	1-1-80	1-1-80
41 Cerro	Gosaibi	1-1-80	1-1-80
42 Rheinfeis	Alireza	1-1-80	1-1-80
43 Mercury Bay	Kanoo	1-1-80	1-1-80
44 Ibn Al Haltham	Kanoo	1-1-80	1-1-80
45 Strathairn	Kanoo	1-1-80	1-1-80
46 Kimishige Maru	Kanoo	1-1-80	1-1-80
47 Jenka	Kanoo	1-1-80	1-1-80

## Weekly Wall Street

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (AP) — Wall Street is beaming over prospects for domestic oil companies in 1980 as petroleum prices keep rising and U.S. exploration efforts gain.

"We like them," said Dean Witter Reynolds Inc. analyst Eugene L. Nowak of the domestic companies.

"The earnings outlook... is excellent," said Sanford C. Bernstein and Co.'s Charles C. Cahn Jr.

"Impelled by the substantial increase in world oil prices over the past year and prospective further increases over the next few years, profits for one group of oil companies are expected to grow at an average annual rate of 23 per cent over the 1974-1983 period," Cahn said in a report.

Of the six domestic companies he follows, Cahn picks Phillips Petroleum and Amerada Hess for the highest earnings per share growth rate, in the period, at 30 per cent and 29 per cent, respectively.

Each company will benefit from production in the United States and the North Sea, he said.

Phillips profitability will be "unrivaled," Cahn said, while Amerada Hess will gain benefits from production that will outweigh narrow profit margins at its giant refinery in the Virgin Islands.

Nowak sees earnings growth of 10 per cent-15 per cent a year between 1980 and 1984 in the 10-company group he watches, and he's especially enthusiastic about prospects for companies with major interests in Alaska.

"There's going to be a lot more oil coming out of there" as new production in the Beaufort Sea and elsewhere is added to North Slope output, Nowak said.

Nowak recently upgraded his earnings forecast for Atlantic Richfield, a major Alaska producer, to \$9.25 a share for 1979 and \$11.50 for 1980, against \$6.60 in 1978. He also sees ARCO boosting dividends by 21 per cent to \$3.40 a share this year.

Standard Oil of Ohio, another Alaskan producer, probably will raise its dividend by 56 per cent to \$2.50 a share this year, Nowak forecast, as per-share earnings climb from \$3.99 in 1978 to \$9.35 "or a little better" in 1979 and around \$13.50 in 1981, he said.

"SOHIO's favorable profit trend in 1979 overwhelmingly reflects rising prices for Alaskan crude oil from the Prudhoe Bay field," said a Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith Inc. report.

SOHIO also is "benefiting from a sharp recovery in refining—marketing profitability, and higher interest income," Merrill Lynch said.

With interest rates sharply higher since last summer, "earnings on cash investments should be very high in the fourth quarter" for most oil producers, Merrill Lynch said.

It estimates SOHIO's interest income will jump from \$20 million in the third quarter of 1979 to \$35 million in the fourth quarter.

Cash generated by higher investment income will help pay for increased oil and gas exploration. SOHIO plans to boost capital spending by 90 per cent this year to \$950 million, against \$500 million in 1979.

About \$650 million of this year's budget will be spent on oil and gas development and production, SOHIO said.

ARCO, meanwhile, has announced a \$3 billion capital budget for 1980, 67 per cent ahead of the \$1.8 billion it spent last year.



ELECTRIC CAR SHOCK: Scientists at General Motors have developed a new zinc-nickel vehicle electric battery that weighs only 900 pounds (405 Kilos). Two of the scientists are shown here beside the new battery and the old conventional lead-acid type that weighs 2000 pounds.

### Carter outlines gasohol program

## Grain prices rise in Chicago

CHICAGO, Jan. 12 (AP) — Grain prices inched higher Friday on the Chicago Board of Trade, making their first gains since President Jimmy Carter announced the embargo of grain shipments to the Soviet Union.

Traders said the opening may have signaled a price recovery and that perhaps prices would not be as depressed as originally anticipated.

Soybean futures prices, however, opened lower after being the only seed future to gain

## Market fades

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 — Early gains began to fade as a sell-off took over in the afternoon hours of trading Friday slowing a quick moving volume pushing the market into negative territory off by more than 4 points. The Dow Jones Industrial closed down the day 43 at 858.53 on 52.8 million shares. The Dow Jones Transports gained 1.07 to 257.01 and the Dow Jones Utilities lost .10 to 109.17. Advancing issues were ahead of declining issues 855 to 663 with 368 issues unchanged. The AMEX gained 1.31 to 255.76.

Early most advanced issues comprised of gold, metals and energies held firm throughout the day picking up new leaders. Among those being Rosario up 3 1/2 to 67 1/2, ASA Ltd. up 1/2 to 46 1/2, Texas Oil Gas 3 1/2 to 73 1/2, Hiram Walker 3 to 36 1/2, Sabine Corp. 2 1/2 to 67 1/2, Sunshine Mining 3 to 36 1/2, Newmont Mining 1 1/2 to 43, Hecla Mining 1 1/2 to 44 1/2, ARCO Corp. 2 1/2 to 22 1/2 and Thiokol 1 to 54 1/2. Other metal issues up on the day being Alcan 1 1/2 to 55 1/2, Kaiser 1/2 to 22 1/2, Reynolds Metals 1/2 to 32 1/2, Alcoa 2 1/2 to 61 and Phelps Dodge 2 1/2 to 34 1/2.

Growth and glamour remained mixed from this morning with Merck down 2 1/2 to 73, Upjohn off 1/2 to 48, Revlon down 1 1/2 to 42 1/2, Humana gained 1 1/2 to 45 1/2, IBM off 1/2 to 66 1/2, Sperry Corp up 2 to 55, National Semi down 1/2 to 36 1/2, Texas Ins. up 1/2 to 93 1/2, Computervision down 1 to 53 1/2 and Time Inc. up 1/2 to 50.

Energy issues closed lower on the day with Freeport Mine up 1/4 to 63, Royals Dutch Pete down 1/4 to 76 1/2, STD, of Ohio down 2 1/2 to 85 1/2, Halliburton down 1/2 to 88 1/2, Schlumberger down 1 to 95 1/2, and Murphy Oil up 1/2 to 88. Basic industry issues were up on the day as many issues gained 1/4 to 1/2. Other gainers and losers, Dow 1/2 to 34 1/2, Union Carbide 1/2 to 43 1/2, Intl. Paper 1/2 to 38 1/2, Lone Star 1 1/2 to 28 1/2, U.S. Gypsum 1 1/2 to 34 and Finc. Fed. Down 1/2 to 28.

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## Precious gems seen as gold alternative for investors

With gold maintaining a price of over \$600 per ounce and showing all the signs of reaching at least temporarily a high point, the search is obviously on for other forms of hedging against the bleak outlook for many currencies in 1980.

We are not necessarily saying that gold has not got further to go later in the year, particularly since sales by the Russians might be at considerably reduced rates if they do not have to pay for North American grain. Nevertheless when lines start to form outside London banks which are selling gold coins it is clear that most people have already got in on the act and that a short-term peak may have been reached.

The most obvious alternatives of course are the other precious metals and those commodities to which people inevitably turn in circumstances such as the present. There are, however, we believe, certain difficulties relating to many of them. Silver has its attraction but its variance is generally so close to that of gold that it does not provide a legitimate alternative.

Apart from the parallel movement of its price with gold the obvious drawbacks to silver are that some very large operators, notably Bunker Hunt and his associates, have been present in the market for some time and that considerable uncertainties are attached to exactly what his intentions are with the metal. Closely linked with both gold and silver is platinum where the very fine metal currently stands at \$720 per ounce. Again it is its similarity to price movements with gold which makes up suspicious of this metal as a hedge.

It is also associated to some extent with the car industry where it is used as a catalyst in exhaust systems, and the outlook for the international automotive industry in 1980 is far from good. Copper has less links with the other three and has been showing some strength recently with three months cash wire bars standing at over 1,000 pounds. The snag about this metal however, is its heavy industrial use, where if the general forecasts of a weak recession in 1980 are correct, use is bound to decline.

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## Saudi Arabian Government Tenders

Authority	Description	No. of Tender	Price SR	Closing Date
Ministry of P.T.T.	Cleaning of offices and other premises pertaining to the ministry	7/99/400	25	Jan. 21
Directorate of the National Guard	Construction of an intermediate school in Khazm Al-Aan, Riyadh	22-99/400	1000	Jan. 19
" "	Servicing and maintenance of National Guard's vehicles in different parts of the Kingdom	23-99/400	500	Jan. 21
Department of Water & Sewage, Eastern Province	Supply of consumer goods	7-99/400	75	Feb. 9
Directorate of Education, Medina	Repairs and extension to the stage of Taybah secondary school in Medina	200	200	Feb. 9
Ministry of Education	Supply and installation of prefab chambers to preserve schools meals	6/M	5000	Feb. 9

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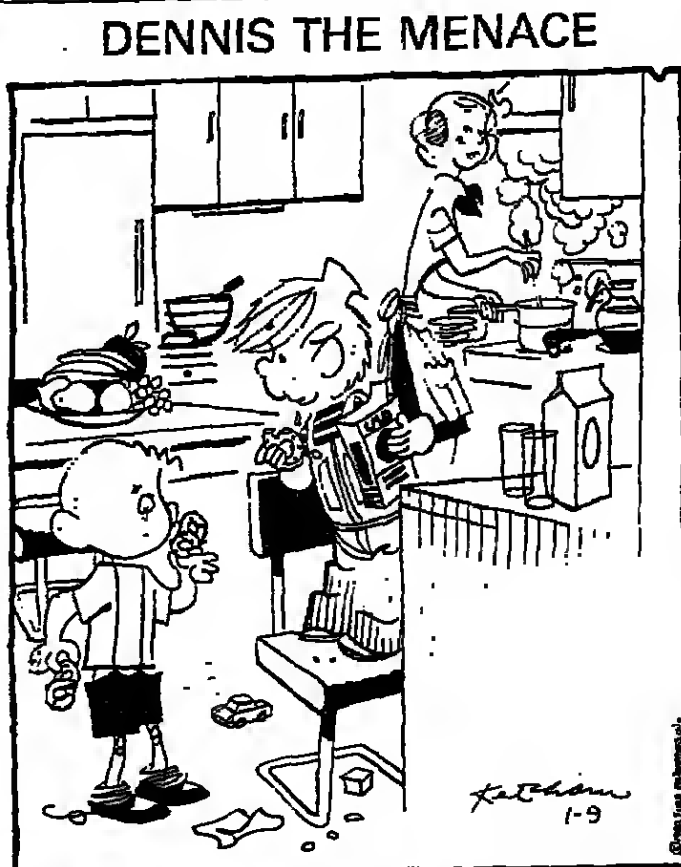
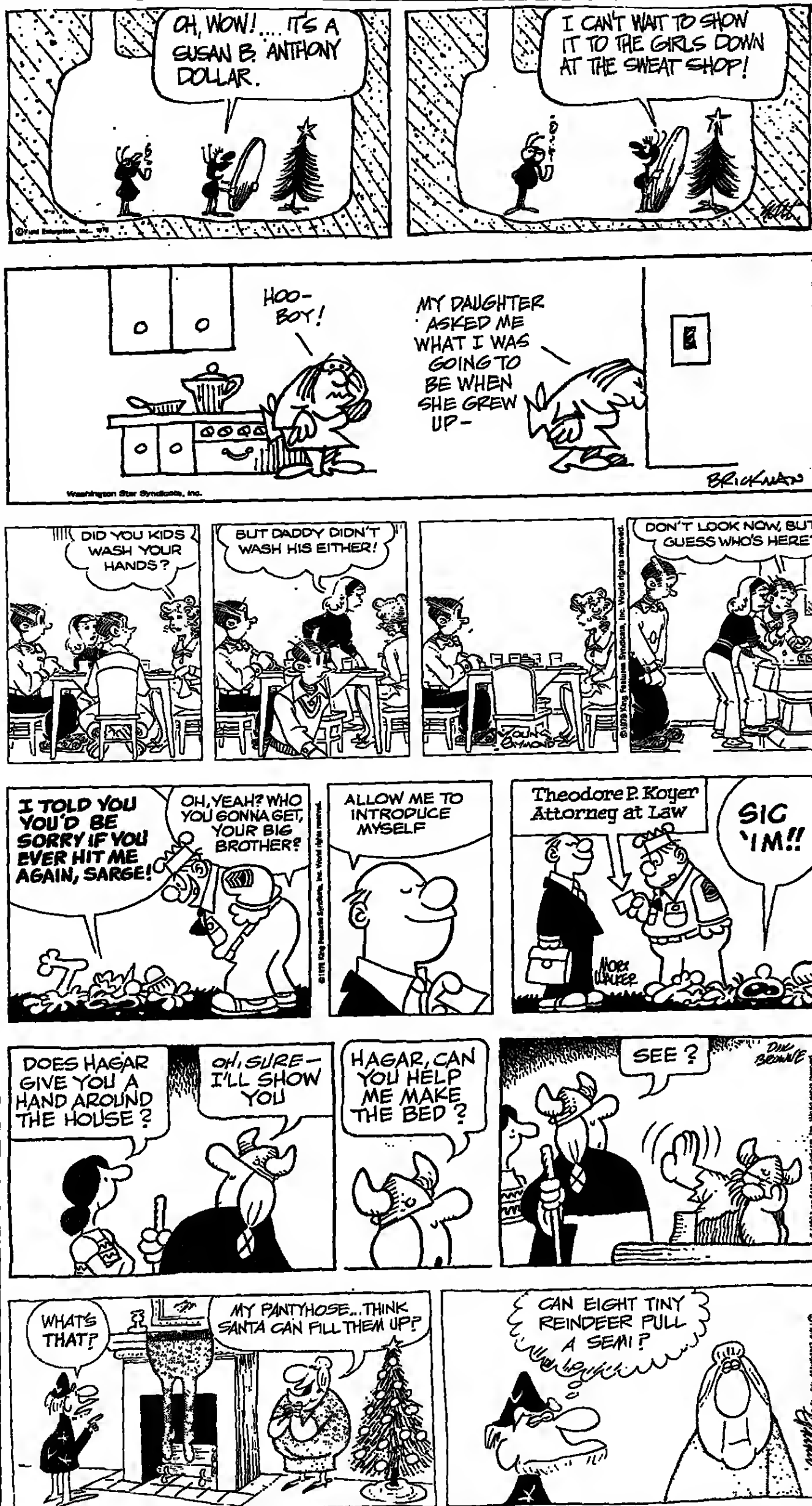
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### CROSSWORD PUZZLE

#### Crossword

by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS

1. Jumbo

4. Energy source

9. Tomorrow, for Pedro

10. Skeletal piece

11. Dwelled

12. Jar

13. Barometer's

14. Throw off the track

16. Constellation

17. Tennis champ

18. Apperition

20. Tape color

21. Camper's set-up

22. Thomas or Mike

23. High spot

24. Have a rendezvous

26. Italian city

27. Word with fact or base

28. To the - born

29. Wynter or Andrews

30. Border on a sickly tongue

31. Bare

32. Held out

33. "We - not amused"

34. Old

35. Compact

36. Elasticity

37. Illinois city

38. Clergyman's residence

39. Oscar winner

40. Matronly title

41. Business deal

42. More time!

43. Weapon

44. Habituate

45. Family member

46. Florida county

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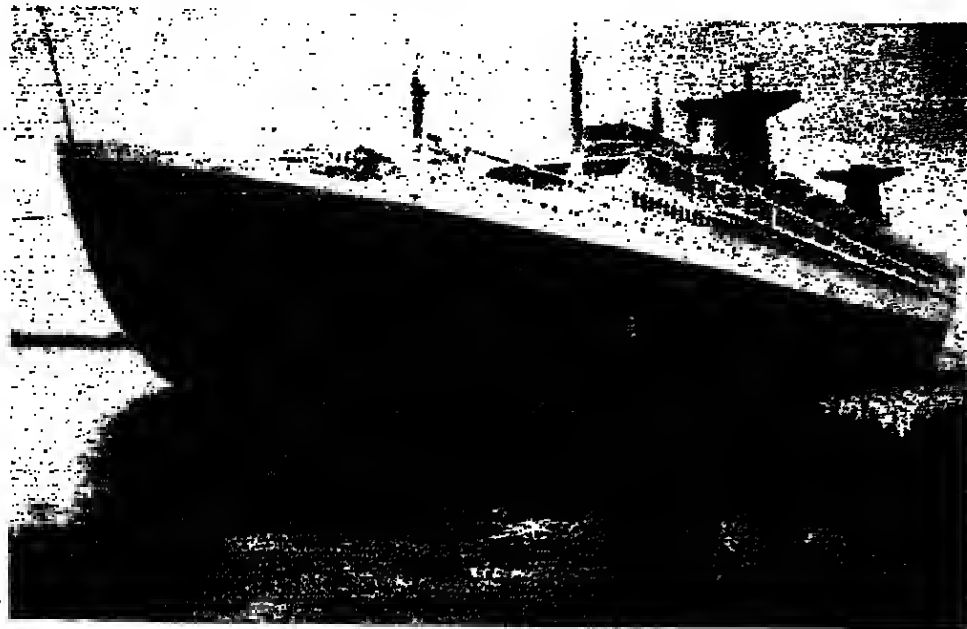
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The Norway, once the France, is to go back into service just as travel by ship is reclaiming its place in the business.

## Travels in the 1980s

By Michael Carlton

DALLAS — When we entered the decade, we were carrying those big, ugly green passports. Now we have the handsome new ones that ushered in the Bicentennial year.

In 1970, we were flying off to Europe, our big bucks in our pockets, and pillaging the shops, hotels and restaurants. Next year, it is possible there will be more Europeans coming to the United States than Americans going there, and their money is worth a lot more.

In 1970, we had only a handful of airlines crossing the Atlantic. Today, it seems every airline with a plane larger than a Cessna twin-engine is jumping off to London or Paris.

In 1970, not even presidents were going to China. Today, more than 700,000 tourists are flocking into the Forbidden City and climbing the Great Wall.

It has, indeed, been an exciting ten years for travelers.

Without a doubt, the biggest news of the decade was the deregulation of airlines by the

CAB. Since that move, we have more airlines flying more places and a plethora of airfares that confuse, but also can save you a fortune, if you have a very patient travel agent willing to sort out all the possibilities.

Deregulation also has made it possible to fly more places, and at less cost, than we thought possible just 10 years ago.

Sir Freddie Laker and his Skytrain have become the darlings of the budget traveler, replacing former favorite Icelandic in the hearts of students. Another product of the new mood of the CAB is the encouragement of mergers, which have saved marginal airlines from failing and propelled small-time lines into the big time. Even the names have been changed. Who, for example, would have thought that regional carrier Allegheny Airlines would suddenly be an international carrier with the name USAir?

Deregulation was only one of the major changes in the travel market in the past ten years. Some of the other trends, changes and developments as we enter the '80s:

— The boom in cruise ship vacations. At the beginning of the decade, the cruise lines were in trouble. Ships were being scrapped and shipping officials said no company could afford to build a new ship. Today, the ships are packed and booked months in advance. New ships are being built and old ones — the France, S.S. United States — are being refitted to satisfy the demand for more staterooms. The unstable economy gets much of the credit for the turnaround, since cruise ships offer the luxury of knowing exactly what a vacation will cost before you leave. The around-the-world cruise also has become very popular, even with its tremendously high costs.

— The great outdoors. Back-to-nature

trips are becoming the wave of the future as more and more people opt to explore the wilderness. Backpacking continues its rise in popularity and more dangerous pursuits such as white-water river rafting, mountain climbing and hang gliding are becoming standard vacation fare. The increased interest in nature has put a severe strain on our national parks, many of which now are limiting the number of visits in the wilderness.

— The rise in oil prices. The skyrocketing oil prices have had two major effects. The most obvious is the rise in airline fares, especially in the past year. While deregulation gave us suddenly lower prices, the prices airlines must pay for fuel may take much of that gain away. Also, the increased price of gasoline for automobiles has made most of us think twice before we jump in the family car for a vacation.

— The atrium revolution. New hotels throughout the world, influenced by the likes of John Portman and the Hyatt Regency Hotels, have rethought the old concept of hotels, have rethought the old concept of hotels and have gone in for spectacular lobbies. The trend may be reversing today, as more and more new hotels are returning to a tradition of elegance. Other trends in hotels include more security, including special individual door openers that replace keys; a proliferation of new budget hotels, replacing Holiday Inns, which can hardly be considered in the real budget category any longer; the rise of the concierge in American hotels.

— The shift in travel patterns by Americans. Let's face it, we have been in the same old rut for most of this decade. Texans always go to Mexico and Hawaii and Las Vegas. We still do, but now we are also beginning to discover Europe. And the Far East. And South America. And Canada.

— Winter of our discontent. Not all the changes in tourism have been beneficial, or happy. The growing independence of many of the Caribbean nations has sometimes led to hostility to visitors. Incidents such as St.

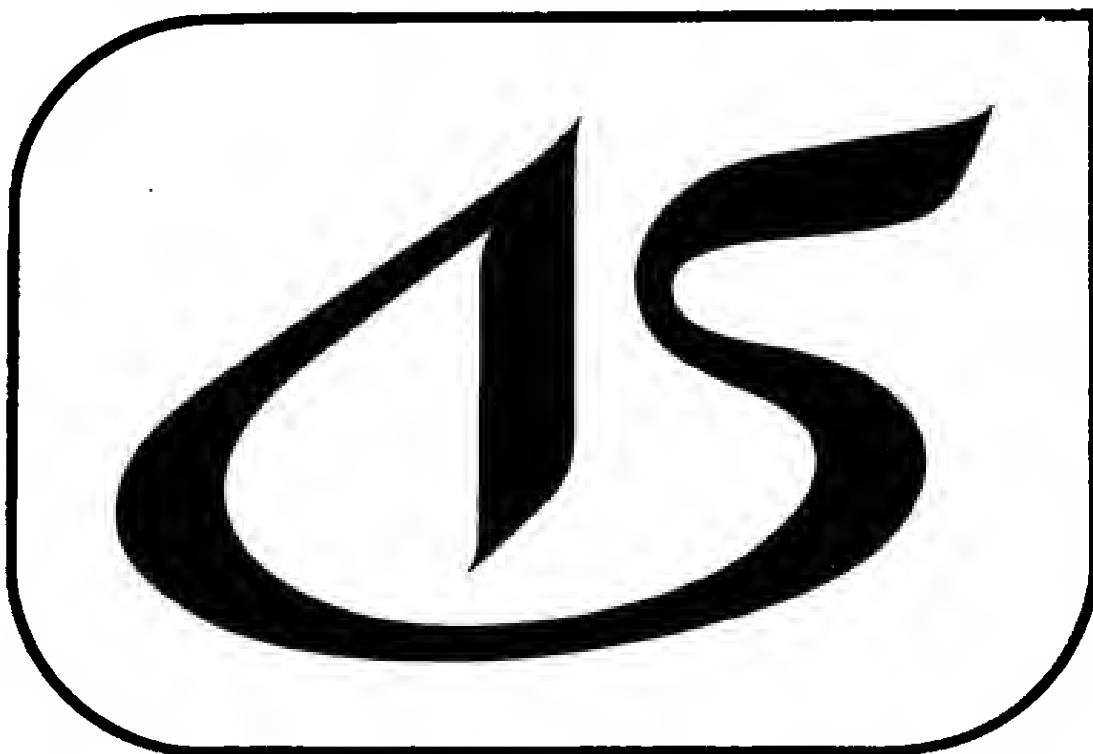


Sir Freddie Laker

Croix's Fountains Valley massacre, lessening service, and widespread hotel failures in such islands as Jamaica and the Bahamas, have tarnished the shining jewels of tourism. On a

positive side, Cuba is beginning to receive tourists again and may one day return to its place as the pearl of the Caribbean. The rush of people to fly also has caused problems,

from long delays at airline ticket counters to crowded lanes and from lengthy waits when trying to phone in a reservation to overbooking.



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PAGE 12

International

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*As fighting continues*

## Iran executes 11 criminals in Tabriz

TEHRAN, Jan. 12 (Agencies) — The Revolutionary Court in Tabriz executed 11 persons Saturday morning after finding them guilty of arson and rising against the Islamic Republic in the city where revolutionary guards and dissident forces have clashed all week, the official news agency Pars said.

Pars said the 11 were found guilty of "creating and insecurity, committing arson, rising against the Islamic Republic armed with clubs and other weapons, and murder and torture of Muslims in Tabriz."

Three persons were reported killed in Tabriz in an overnight clash between revolutionary guards loyal to Ayatollah Khomeini and members of the dissident Muslim Peoples' Republican Party.

Both groups are demanding withdrawal of revolutionary guards from their provincial capitals. The dissidents in Tabriz, in the northwest, have declared their loyalty to Mohammed Kazem Shariat-Madari, considered Iran's second most important Ayatollah.

Meanwhile, John Thomas, an American Indian who met with militants holding 50 hostages at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran said Saturday he was trying to obtain the release of a captive who is part Kiowa Indian and hopes to meet with the militants again.

In Tabriz a revolutionary guard spokesman said his forces had planted an explosive device at the MPRP headquarters in an effort to disperse the MPRP gunmen and disarm them. In the three hours of early morning clashes that followed the blast, two MPRP members and one guardsman were killed, he said.

He said MPRP members were arrested and one guardsman was taken hostage by the MPRP. Many banks, shops and businesses reportedly have been sacked and burned in this week's fighting in the city of 600,000. Schools and businesses are reported closed. The spokesman also said a guardsman was killed Friday when the guards attacked a MPRP group that had set up a roadblock on the Marand-Tabriz road. He said about a dozen MPRP men were arrested.

In the western capital of Sanandaj, there was a stand-off between the guards and Kurdish dissidents.

The dissidents continued their sit-in at the governor general's office and set up positions on the roof of the Jame Mosque and controlled the road to the airport, a guard spokesman said.

The revolutionary guard forces were holding the radio and television station and their own headquarters, a government spokesman said.

A government peace mission is expected to travel to Sanandaj next week.

The official Pars news agency reported from the holy city of Qom that Ayatollah Reza Golpayegani met with Shariat-Madari and condemned the regional violence, blaming it on "Eastern and Western imperialism, international Zionism and atheist Marxist leftists and their sympathizers."

In the meantime, Iran's Islamic authorities have established a center for the abolition of sin.

The Tehran daily newspaper *Bamdad* said Saturday the center, set up on the orders of the prosecutor's office, would prevent

activities harmful to Islamic society and young people in particular.

*Bamdad* quoted a statement from the center in which it said it would prevent the causes of deviation and campaign against offences to public decency "advising those who have committed sins and saving those brothers and sisters who, as a result of colonial culture, have deviated..."

It said its agents would issue warnings to owners of places of entertainment which spread corruption and sin.

Offences would include performances by female singers and dancers, the distribution of drugs, the admission of men with their mistresses, the picking up of girls and women in cabarets, cinemas, self-service cafes and restaurants and the publication of provocative pictures at cinemas or in magazines.

The center called on all places of entertainment to keep that entertainment in line with Islamic principles and said restaurants should close by 10 p.m.

In another development, minor candidates for Iran's presidential election may be barred from radio and television, a member of the electoral control commission said here. Saturday, Hojatoleslam Khomeini told an open-air prayer meeting at Tehran University: "If the nation permits, I will omit those who are not 100 per cent competent to run for president. The remaining number will have a chance for publicity."

Hojatoleslam Khomeini did not say how the selection would be made or how he hinted to consult the rest of the country.

*Want prisoners released*

## Leftists seize Panama embassy, hold 7

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador Jan. 12 (AP) — Some 50 leftist militants have seized the Panamanian Embassy and are holding seven hostages, including two ambassadors. There was no violence, according to a national guard spokesman.

Among the hostages taken Friday were Panamanian Ambassador David Perez Ramos, Costa Rican Ambassador Alejandro Alvarado Piza and Costa Rican Charge D'Affaires Santo David Lopez. The Costa Rican diplomats were visiting the building at the time. The other hostages were not identified immediately.

The militants said they were members of the February 28 Popular League. They said they seized the embassy to press for the immediate release of three league members arrested during a clash with guardsmen last

month in a labor dispute at a nearby coffee plantation.

In San Jose, the Costa Rican foreign Minister, Rafael Angel Calderon, said his government will do everything possible to obtain the release of their diplomats. He said he had contacted the Salvadoran foreign ministry to discuss possible action, but did not elaborate.

National guard troops cordoned off the embassy building but a guard spokesman said it was "only a preventive measure" and there was no violence.

"They have no orders to take any kind of action," the spokesman added.

The Popular Revolutionary Bloc, another leftist militant group, seized the Costa Rican, Venezuelan and French embassies last May and held them, part of the time with hostages,

for a month. They demanded social reforms.

Seizing foreign embassies and holding hostages is a favorite tactic of Salvadoran leftists to pressure authorities to accept their demands.

The seizure of the Panamanian Embassy took place at about the same time as some 5,000 leftists from several groups staged a peaceful demonstration in the capital to show their strength.

Earlier this week, the new Christian Democratic government agreed to form a new alliance with military leaders after the armed forces backed the Christian Democrats' program to nationalize agricultural exports and banking, push for land reform and restructure the military and police forces.

*Training for space travel*

## Peking opens school for astronauts

PEKING, Jan. 12 (R) — China is training astronauts for future manned space flights, according to the Shanghai daily *Wenhui*.

It said China's first generation of astronauts had already undergone strenuous tests and simulated flights.

China put its first satellite into orbit in April 1970. It circled the Earth playing the revolutionary anthem "The East is Red."

Seven satellites have been sent into orbit since then, the last reported in January 1978.

*Wenhui* said the trainee astronauts were performing such tests as vibration exer-

cises, centrifugal force experiments, shock wave practice, weightlessness tests and simulated flights.

Last July the Japanese newspaper *Asahi Shimbun* quoted two visiting Chinese space experts as saying China had plans for manned flights but they had not yet taken "concrete shape."

China was hoping to be able to launch communications satellites by itself before 1985, the experts were quoted as saying. Meanwhile the United States had agreed to launch a television satellite for China incorporating some Chinese technology.

And during talks in Peking earlier this week, Defense Secretary Harold Brown agreed to supply China with a Landsat-D satellite ground station.

China has also had discussions with the European Space Agency on possible cooperation. China has developed an international ballistic missile under its nuclear weapons program with a range of about 7,000 nautical miles, according to reference works.

But lack of adequate technology in such fields as computers and the miniaturization of components is delivered to be hindering progress.

*Debra Kim Smith's exhibition*

## Perceptions: Art of the Islamic world

By a Staff Writer

JEDDAH — American born artist Debra Kim Smith, will present her first one-woman art exhibition titled "Perceptions" at the Sheraton Hotel on Jan. 14 from 7:30 to 10 p.m. The exhibition will remain open to the general public through Thursday, January 17.

The slim, vivacious, brown-eyed Debbie, daughter of TWA executive Eldon and Peggy Kim has lived in the Middle East for the past 15 years — the last ten years of which have been spent in Jeddah.

Recently married to Frank Smith who is with Saudia — for the past five years she has been teaching Junior High arts and crafts at Parents' Cooperative School in Jeddah. In an interview in her studio at her home she said "I've always been interested in art. But, I really didn't seriously start drawing for myself until three years ago."

"Perceptions" covers a broad area of subject matter with one common ingredient: all subjects were perceived in the Islamic world. Throughout, they show a romantic streak. As artist Smith states "You must have magic in your heart and you must know your materials."

This she most certainly does. The media employed is varied — collages, watercolors, pencil, oil, scratchboard and pen and ink drawings depending on the subject and the mood. One can see Dhow makers, old, grizzled men in earnest conversation, a goat lady etc. The style is also varied — ranging from the realistic, convention approach in her pencil drawings as in "Conversations" — to the stereotyped shapes and patterns shown in her



"OLD MAN": The weather beaten face of an aged Arab man is portrayed in this pencil drawing.

leather collages. "Copper City" is one of the most striking pieces in the 35 piece collection and — an excellently executed collage done in copper and colored copper enamel pieces. Done on an ultramarine blue background which includes, shapes of minarets, mosques and buildings in copper, the power of the background of the collage is brought out by graceful Arabesque arches in the foreground.

Of the pen and ink drawing "Conversations" — of four old men simply conversing together she says "I use photographs for detailed ink drawings because it is difficult to sketch people here or to get people to sit for you. But my collage work and still life (i.e. flowers) is purely imaginary. I work from the real thing. I just set them up in front of me and start from there."

Why doesn't she stop teaching and start to draw full time? "People ask me that all the time" she said. I enjoy the age group of students I'm teaching (12 to 16 years). It is an open, an uninhibited age. Also very impressionable. It is a nice break for me. At home I do basically traditionally fine art drawings and in the classes that I teach, we work with different media — such as leather, ceramics, macrame, batik. "Whatever we can dig up, we work with," said Debbie laughing.

Debra Kim Smith's collection is a personal and artistic array of subjects that because of her long residence in the Middle East, were conceived in the Arab world.

She has succeeded admirably in capturing the unique qualities of a moment in time, an object, or an individual from some Islamic area. It is a personal quality of the unusual and unique of the world in which she lives.

The first night of the exhibition which will open on Monday, January 14 from 7:30 to 10 p.m. at the Al Badr Sheraton Hotel on Airport Road will be by invitation only. The general public are invited from Jan. 15 through Jan. 17 at the same time.

There will be about 35 pictures represented with prices ranging from SR100 for a print to SR 9,500 for a painting. It is an exhibition well worth your time to go and see.



BACK FROM BUSH: Guerrillas of Robert Mugabe's army show contrasting reactions to cheers they receive when their bus passes through a black township at Mtoko, Rhodesia.

## Jubilant Africans stream across Rhodesian border

MACHIPANDA, Mozambique, Jan. 12 (Agencies) — Hundreds of jubilant Africans poured across the border into Rhodesia Saturday when the frontier with Mozambique reopened after almost four years.

Rhodesian immigration officials grinned and shook hands as the singing and dancing crowd ran around the buildings.

The jubilant scene came a day after the Rhodesian army killed seven Patriotic Front guerrillas who Security Forces say refused to accept amnesty under terms of the two-week-old cease-fire agreement.

It was the first reported incident of its kind since the cease-fire went into effect.

On Thursday, Rhodesian military commanders said if they spot the guerrillas out of authorized assembly camps they will call on them to give up and join their comrades in the camps.

"If they don't agree, we can zap them," said one commander.

Friday's communique on the deaths said the guerrillas were killed near the southwestern Rhodesian town of Lupane. It said they were from Joshua Nkomo's branch of the guerrilla alliance.

Those guerrillas, previously based in Zambia, were accused earlier this week of being responsible for the deaths of six civilians killed by cross-fire in Lupane between police and guerrillas.

The British, who are preparing their colony for elections next month, previously have praised Nkomo's guerrillas for their cooperation with a commonwealth monitoring force supervising the cease-fire. They have, at the same time, accused Robert Mugabe's guerrillas of being responsible for most of the continuing violence in the country. Mugabe's group was based in Mozambique.

The Security Forces Friday reported the deaths of six other guerrillas and one guerrilla "collaborator" in scattered incidents.

The communique also said that about 500 Patriotic Front guerrillas had surrendered at some of the 14 assembly points in the last 48 hours. Among them were 18 Mozambican soldiers, who were part of an estimated force of 500 from the neighboring country who fought alongside Rhodesian insurgents.

In other developments, freshly laid anti-personnel mines had been found in the vicinity of the Forbes border post Umtali on Rhodesia's eastern frontier with Mozambique, the communique said.

The wire fence separating Mozambique and Rhodesia was ripped down Saturday by a Mozambique official who immediately invited Rhodesian officials and waiting journalists into Mozambique.

Results of the seven-year war were evident, including a gaping hole caused by a Rhodesian rocket in one of the Machipanda customs buildings.

Throughout the morning blasts echoed across the valley as Rhodesian engineers detonated mines a short distance from the border posts.

The first Rhodesian tourists to cross the border, Bob and June Demaine, said they wanted to buy some of Mozambique's famed prawns.

The opening was delayed for three hours and Rhodesian officials said that under the British agreement with Mozambique the border would be closed again for a short time. It will reopen on Monday for regular traffic.

Enthusiastic greetings between Rhodesians and Mozambicans contrasted sharply with the bitter enmity which existed between the two countries during the war.

Mozambique has been the main base for guerrillas who have frequently shelled the border town of Umtali. Rhodesian defense forces have frequently raided deep into Mozambique to strike at guerrilla bases.

The governor of Mozambique's Manica Province, Manuel Antonio, arrived at the border post but declined to appear at the reopening because Mozambique officials said, British Governor Lord Soames was not present. A local commissar deputized for him.

As the Mozambique delegation, with a white flag held aloft, walked to the border line they hardly glanced in the direction of two loud explosions near the rail line a few hundred yards away.

The Rhodesians are clearing their own land mines in preparation for the resumption of traffic.

## Good Morning

By Jihad Khazen

On the innate contrariness of daily life, and the universal grouch it engenders. Like buying an umbrella being the guarantee of clear blue skies; as leaving it home the sure harbinger of heavy rain. Like missing a connecting flight because your first flight was late, and having the connecting flight cancelled when it is early. In both cases you have to spend the night in an airport lounge, because, of course, you thought you wouldn't need a transit visa. Then (you being that same umbrella man) landing in Jeddah to find it pelting with rain — their first in two years! — And where is that trusty holly? Just as I thought Back in London. Who would need it in sunstruck Jeddah?

Smile now as you accompany my chant: Wash your car carefully and then see the rain pouring down; and realize that the insurance has run out at the same moment that it cooks out. If in a hurry, watch all the pretty little red traffic lights everywhere; and why is the lane you chose always the slowest?

If you lose something, the surest way to find it is to give up and buy it anew. For, go back into your house — and there it is, where it has always been. Now go to the bathroom for a shower after all that rushing; and that is a sign for the phone to ring (wrong number — need one add). Rush back dripping and it is the doorbell ("Is there a Mr. Purvis here?")

If you are a non-smoker, all your friends are, it goes without saying, confirmed smoke fiends. If you are a smoker, none of them smoke; and you have to endure their constant annoyance with your fouling their pure air. Worse still if you are inbetween — i.e., someone who has just given up smoking. Smoking fiends avoid you because of your self righteous attitudes and non smoking one strikes you as insensitive to your glorious sufferings in the great cause.

Give your little boy a bicycle and have him complain a little later that all the roads climb up and up. Tell him, gnomically, oh yes indeed this is how it will always be. And when does your toothache start but on Saturday morning? And when does it end but on Monday morning (of course in Arab lands you will have it Thursday to Saturday)? Now go to work hale and hearty but:

Buy an umbrella to guarantee clear blue sky:

Then leave it at home and walk out into the rain.

Translated by Ashraf Al Awasal

## Moghul art treasures stolen from museum

NEW DELHI, Jan. 12 (AP) — Garments woven of gold thread and an antique horn belonging to a Muslim emperor who ruled here in the 19th century were stolen this week from a New Delhi museum and may have been smuggled.

The items were a gold brocade jacket, belonging to the Moghul Emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar, a golden skirt worn by his wife Zinat Mahal and 18th century mother-of-pearl horn with a large ruby fixed on it. Police said the items were "priceless" and did not name a figure.



IN HER STUDIO: Repairing a collage made out of leather. On loan from Mares Pharaon.



"COPPER CITY": A superb collage made out of plain copper and copper enamelled pieces.



PERCEPTIONS: On the left, Debra Kim Smith draws a colored pencil drawing of four old men in "Conversations"; a right "Dhow Experts" hard at work.

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